



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING FEB. 27, 1953

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The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress



your congress this week

Advisors

President Eisenhower got a "vote of confidence" from the important Senate Appropriations Committee. The group approved his request for \$60,000 to continue the President's Council of Economic Advisors. Ex-President Truman had requested \$75,000 for the council, but the House chopped the sum to \$25,000--cutting the number of advisors from three to one.

In one of the few "final" actions, thus far, of the Senate, the upper house unanimously approved an appeal to the United Nations for "suitable" action against Soviet persecution of Jews and other minorities. The resolution denounced "the vicious and inhuman campaigns" of persecution behind the iron curtain.

One Side To Every Vote

The House took three roll-call votes, and all were one-sided. The closest was on a motion by Rep. Multer (D N.Y.) to set a maximum interest rate of six per cent per annum on unpaid balances on FHA property improvement loans. It was defeated 79-290.

A 315-2 vote gave a House committee \$300,000, and a measure limiting the number of military officers on active duty was passed 370-0.

An Open and Shut Case

John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to argue against changes in the Administration's resolution rejecting Russia's "perverted" use of war-time agreements with the United States.

The Committee moved the hearing into large quarters in order to make room for interested reporters and the public. A few hours later, Dulles gave the same testimony to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee--but doors were closed to press and public.

Dulles said he "didn't ask that it be closed," and Chairman Wiley (R Wis.) said he did not blame reporters for objecting to the secrecy. But, Wiley said, "I feel responsible to my committee. They ordered it to be executive." The House Committee okayed the resolution without change.

These stories are summarized from CQ's regular Weekly Report. For pages with more details, check Thumbnaill Index, p. iii, inside back cover.

In The Committees

Mixed--The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and the House Un-American Activities Committee conducted hearings on communist influences in U.S. educational institutions and got a mixture of viewpoints from witnesses.

More--While the Senate Investigating Subcommittee headed by McCarthy was investigating the "Voice of America," another Senate subcommittee said it would probe U.S. overseas information programs.

Hawaii--A statehood bill for Hawaii was approved by a House Interior subcommittee.

New--A House committee opened a new series of hearings on Internal Revenue Bureau operations.

Money--A Senate committee worked on the supplemental appropriations bill, passed by the House, which would grant only 40 per cent of the amount requested in January by Truman.

Economy--Rep. Taber (R N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee announced the forming of a 75-man board of experts to trim the budget for 1954. Taber calls this "operation economy."

Deficit--The Senate Rules Committee gave its approval to a \$100,000 probe of the Post Office Department and its annual deficit.

Aid--A House committee approved a bill to extend assistance provisions for dependents of members of the armed forces to July 1, 1955.

Revision--Paul M. Herzog, NLRB chairman, told a House committee the non-Communist oath provision in the Taft-Hartley labor law should be replaced by "something more effective."

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THE FOREIGN AGENTS

Seeking To Sell The U.S. On Aid, Travel Or Investment, Scores Of Individuals And Firms Work For Foreign Interests--Under Justice Department's Eye

Government officials are seeking fuller publicity on the operations in this country of foreign agents -- but not the kind you read about in spy thrillers.

Department of Justice experts want Congress to require "fuller disclosure" on the activities of the varied assortment of legitimate foreign operators who make up one of the most powerful and unusual pressure groups in the world.

These agents of foreign governments and commercial agencies, whose work ranges from grinding out publicity releases on fishing tournaments to holding fashion shows in New York, totaled 234 at the beginning of 1953, according to the Department. There were 49 new registrations in 1952.

Congressional Quarterly has learned that Justice officials have drafted proposed changes in existing laws, designed to close "loopholes" which, they claim, prevent the government from forcing certain of these agents into the open.

These amendments are ready for the consideration of the new Attorney General and may be submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, then to Congress this year.

Should Congress act, it would be the first move of this sort since 1950. But last year, Sens. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) and the late Brien McMahon (D Conn.) called for investigation of "foreign lobbies seeking to influence American policy."

Morse told CQ he still is interested in this subject but whether he will renew his demands for such a probe will depend on his "jam-packed schedule."

PUBLIC SHOULD KNOW MORE

Officials believe that, regardless of legislative developments, the American public should know more about these groups whose professional services, manipulation of U.S. public opinion, and/or lobbying in Congress (some say they are active in the United Nations) fall into the category of "foreign agent activities."

Only last month, a brief ray of light was thrown on this subject when the New Bedford (Mass.) Standard-Times charged that a top Soviet Union registered agent in the United States for more than three and a half years, had violated federal laws dealing with propaganda.

In a series of articles on communism, the newspaper said that from April, 1948, to January, 1952, not one item from the Four Continent Book Corp., New York City, was labeled. Four Continent is a distributor of Soviet material in this country.

Justice officials explained that this was the result of an interpretation that existing laws requiring labeling of propaganda did not apply to sales or mailings of single copies. They said this was one ambiguity in the law which needed to be eliminated.

This story spotlighted one type of foreign agent: The concern established for the purpose of distributing within the U.S. material presenting the viewpoint of a foreign power.

However, a study by Congressional Quarterly shows that the foreign agents engage in many activities.

What's A Foreign Agent?

Exactly what is a foreign agent?

Although the phrase has been freely used, it has not been as clearly defined. Until about 15 years ago, the most commonly-accepted meaning, even in official circles, was that of espionage agent.

Today, the foreign agent law has added a variety of meanings that apply to legitimate operators. According to the Foreign Agents Registration Act, as amended, a foreign agent is one who acts as "public-relations counsel, publicity agent, information-service employee, servant, agent, representative, or attorney for a foreign principal."

The term also includes anyone who "collects information for, or reports information to a foreign principal;" solicits or accepts contributions or loans; or who acts at the order or under the direction of the principal.

Finally, a foreign agent may, under certain circumstances, be an officer or member of the active or reserve military forces of any foreign power.

The broadness of this definition makes it difficult, officials say, to classify foreign agents and complicates the problem of publicizing their activities.

The 1950 revision also applied the law's provisions to the traditional spy but Congress may be asked to rescind this on grounds he does not fit into the legitimate-agent picture.

BOTH FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS

Included in the "foreign agent" category, for example, are LeRoy H. Dorsey, a Chicagoan who "disseminates material by hand, mail and express" relating to fishing rodeos in Mexico, on behalf of the Mexican Government;

Wendell P. Colton Company, a leading advertising agency, which gets out brochures illustrating the desirability of vacationing in various countries;

Jose D. Padilla, a carpenter who "educates Mexicans in Northern California as to their civic duties concerning Mexico" on behalf of the Union Nacional Sinarquista, a nationalist party;

An outstanding law firm, Culbertson, Briggs & Pendleton, which provides legal advice to the Government of Argentina among other foreign principals; and

Joseph Francis Marias, president of an import-export firm, whose chief activity as foreign agent is promotion of legislation in the interest of the Compania Maritima, in Manila.

These random examples give some idea of the diversity of types of foreign agents, who, whether iron foundry workers or millionaires, young (even teen-age) or old, are compelled to register under the terms of the Act.

FOREIGN "PRINCIPALS"

Foreign principals are almost as varied in type as the agents whom they employ. According to the Act, these may include a foreign government or a foreign political party, or individuals they subsidize or affiliate with; foreign business enterprises or domestic commercial concerns subsidized by a foreign principal.

This takes in such diverse groups and persons as the Collegial Society of Hungarian Veterans, the Clove Growers' Association in Zanzibar, King Zog of Albania, the Underground Movement of the Working Masses of Poland, the Bank of France, and the National Federation of Cafeterias of Columbia. The dozens of foreign principals represented are located in nearly every section of the globe.

Persons whose activities fall within the definitions of the Foreign Agents Registration Act are required to file registration statements with the Attorney General. These reports must show the name, address and occupation of the agent, his principal activity, his income, and any written contract or other official records describing his activity.

MUST NAME EMPLOYERS

The agent is also required to name his foreign employer, and to describe the employer's business.

Main purpose of the Act is to throw the spotlight of publicity on the activities of foreign agents. As one

Justice official said: "This places no limitation or stigma on any person registering. We assume that persons legitimately engaged as foreign agents have nothing to fear from public disclosure."

To further this objective, the Act requires labeling of political propaganda (which includes practically any written material, from travel folders to political pamphlets) so the public "may appraise it in the light of the agents' associations." It also stipulates that copies must be filed with the Librarian of Congress and the Attorney General.

Penalties for violating the Act include a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. The law is administered by the Justice Department, which maintains registration statements open at all times for public inspection.

Under the blaze of this publicity spotlight, the operations of Mr. Average Foreign Agent have begun to assume a clearly-defined pattern. It is possible to group the agents into categories, according to the types of activities they engage in.

Pattern Of Activities

A CQ analysis of the 234 registration statements of the foreign agents active in 1952, based on a typical period of activity shows the following approximate breakdown:

Function	No. of Agents as of Jan. 1, 1953
Official government agencies	20
Public relations, advertising, press, radio, travel-information, etc.	84
Political movements	39
Labor groups	7
Research, cultural and welfare	11
Publishers & distributors of publications	26
Attorneys	32
Commercial and financial interests	15
TOTAL	234

Probably the majority of these agents influence U.S. public opinion, indirectly or directly, on behalf of their principal, if only by word of mouth. However, analysis of the statements indicates that actually some 148 of the registrants have as their stated objective the influencing of opinion or policy within this nation.

An examination of the political propaganda filed by agents last year indicates that most of it is designed to build up good will in the United States toward the country issuing it. The specific objectives are apparently: Economic (and, in some cases, military) aid, tourist traffic and commercial investment.

This propaganda is closely geared to current international developments, such as President Eisenhower's recent move to deneutralize Formosa, India's policy of "neutrality" in the cold war, the conflict of the Tito government with Russia, the rising tension between France and Morocco and Tunisia, and the operations of anti-Communist movements.

There are foreign agents representing powerful interests on both sides of these issues. In fact, nearly every shade in the ideological spectrum can be found in the registrations.

CHINA (NATIONALIST) LOBBY

There is, for example, the so-called China Lobby, some of whose members reportedly take credit for "paving the way" for Mr. Eisenhower's deneutralization move. These interests also reportedly hope this nation will proceed toward the reconquest of China. The following are, or have been, included in this group:

Universal Trading Corporation, trade promotion agency; Lester Knox Little, special adviser to the Chinese Nationalists' Minister of Finance; Kuomintang's American headquarters; Chinese News Service, official Nationalist information agency; Central News Agency, news-gathering arm of the Nationalist Government; Paul Guillumette, Inc., a photograph sales agency dealing in Nationalist Chinese pictures; Transocean Commerce, Inc., film distributors; Dr. Shou-Ch'un Mong, head of the Chinese American World Publishing Company, who lists himself as the agent of General Ying-Chin Ho and Dr. Chen Lifu, members of the Nationalist Chinese cabinet; and the Committee on Planning and Advising Chinese Students in the U.S.

COMMUNIST AGENTS

On the other hand, there is a sizeable Communist bloc of agents. The amount of propaganda distributed within this country and emanating from Communist China has increased during the last two years. This is distributed mainly by Imported Publications and Products, which in its registration statement names among its foreign principals the Hong Kong Distributing Office of People's China and Mezdunarodnaja Kniga, which is the All-Union Soviet book combine with headquarters in Moscow.

The list of agents who represent the Communist governments of China, Russia, and the Iron Curtain countries:

Amtoorg, an import-export firm which represents the Ministry of Trade of the USSR; Imported Publications and Products; Artkino Pictures, Inc., a film-distributing agency representing Sovexportfilm, Moscow; Four Continent Book Corporation, agent of the All-Union Book Combine in Moscow; and Edwin S. Smith, who runs Sovfoto Agency, Eastfoto Agency, and Am-Rus Literary and Music Agency, as agent for films in Moscow, Peking, Prague, Bucharest, and East Berlin.

This is not a complete picture of the foreign agent Communist bloc. Much of the political propaganda emanating from Soviet-controlled countries is distributed through the various diplomatic missions in this nation. Since diplomatic and consular officers are exempt from registering under the Act, no information on this official propaganda is available.

FOR FRANCO, PERON, OTHERS

There is a pro-Franco agent registered, Charles Patrick Clark, a Washington lawyer. Also, agents represent various interests connected with the Peron Government of Argentina, including the Argentine Institute of

Trade Promotion and the Argentine Meat Institute, two semi-official agencies respectively concerned with promotion of trade and meat exports.

Culbertson, Briggs and Pendleton, a Washington law firm, has registered as agent for the Sociedad Mixta, Siderurgia.

Considerable propaganda is also being distributed from the Yugoslav Information Center, the Netherlands Information Bureau, and the Government of India information offices. An increasing flow of "literature" is coming from the Federal Republic of Germany at Bonn; and from the new State of Israel, through the Israel National Tourist Office, the Israel Office of Information and the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

How Agents Work

These agents use "almost every known means" of distributing their material among the American people. Their most common media include news letters, releases, pamphlets, travel documents, colorful magazines, books, and comic books. Some are making increasing use of television, radio, motion pictures and the lecture platform.

A more direct and concrete form of activity by foreign agents includes the exertion of influence in Congress and the United Nations.

For example, in a letter written Dec. 18, 1951, to Wayne Townsend Geissinger, former agent for the Republic of Korea, Dr. Syngman Rhee, ROK president, informed Geissinger, "You may extend the scope of your activities to contact with various Congressmen and others in Washington, D.C."

Contracts of other foreign agents provide even more explicitly for this responsibility. Emil Hurja, well-known journalist and public relations man in Washington, was assigned by the Finnish Government specifically "to help secure the passage of legislation providing for the payment of the shipping claim" of that government. Hurja held conferences with officials at the State Department and with members of both houses of Congress in an effort to help obtain this objective.

Hurja, who registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, told CQ that shipping claim legislation was "passed with no difficulty."

SPAIN'S PROGRAM OUTLINED

One of the most detailed programs of this sort is to be found in the registration statement of Charles Patrick Clark, Washington lawyer employed to represent the Franco Spain government.

In Clark's words, his duties have been to provide "counsel and advice regarding Congressional legislative procedures." It has also been his function to "promote and encourage friendly and understanding relations and good will between the U.S. and Spain, via discussion with Members of Congress and members of the Executive Branch of the government."

Clark has also supplied "counsel and advice on United Nations procedures."

In addition to these responsibilities, he disseminates statements "attesting to the cooperation with our government, during the late war, by General Franco and the Spanish government."

Clark is not the only agent to direct his activities toward the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Important activities were undertaken in this field last year by the Tunisian Office for National Liberation, representing the New Constitutional Party of Tunisia, and formed to help promote Tunisian independence from France.

It was the important job of this agency to "prepare the Tunisian affair" before the United Nations Assembly. In undertaking it, agency personnel "supplied documentation" to officials of the State Department and the United Nations. Simultaneously, they promoted lectures in colleges and universities and contacted representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The organization also sponsored talks and prepared documents, pamphlets, and releases on this subject.

Covington and Burling, ex-Secretary of State Dean Acheson's former law firm, represents the Government of Greece (along with several other foreign governments) as "sole legal advisor on all matters brought by Greece to the attention of the Security Council."

Foreign agents may represent principals who seek economic aid from UN agencies. As an example there is the New York law firm of Fulton, Walter & Halley, which represents the Corporacion Peruana del Santa in Peru. The Corporacion is interested in promoting the industrial development of the Santa River region.

Main job of the law firm is "to represent the Corporacion in all necessary and appropriate negotiations with the U.S. Government and officials and services in connection with efforts by the Corporacion to obtain financing from the Export-Import Bank of Washington and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development." The firm has also represented the Westinghouse International Co. and Baldwin Locomotive, a representative told CQ.

How Fees Are Paid

Among interesting features of the Fulton, Walter & Halley statement are stipulations made concerning the firm's fees. In a letter to the firm from the Corporacion, dated July 11, 1951, it is stated:

"A fee of \$1,500 per month for services rendered will be paid on the first of each month. We also wish to state that, in the event of funds being obtained for completion of the Santa River Hydroelectric Plant and/or for the erection of facilities to produce aluminum, zinc or some other material utilizing such power, your fees will be increased to \$3,500 per month, for a period of not less than three years." A copy of this letter was sent to "Mr. Knox of Westinghouse International."

This type of contingent-fee arrangement is frequent in foreign agent contracts, whether they are written or oral. In one case -- that of Skadden, Arps & Slate, a New York law firm -- it is provided that the fee "will be held in escrow pending performance on both sides." This firm represents the Kingdom of Yemen, in surveying

the "various forms of technical and economic assistance available to Yemen either through the U.S. Government or private sources" in this country.

In another instance -- that of the late John Poore, Washington lawyer, who had charge of the prosecution on behalf of 13 Finnish sailing vessel owners for damages from the U.S. Government for detention of the vessels in U.S. ports in 1918 -- the fee was made "contingent upon recovery and upon recovery will be ... 25 per cent of whatever amount is recovered."

Contingent-fee arrangements obviously pay off to agents who are successful in their particular missions. A tabulation of reported incomes indicates that the profession of foreign agent is a multi-million-dollar business.

A study restricted to registrations by the 148 agents whose objectives included the influencing of policy in this country, shows that these agents alone received a total of \$7,431,548.19 in 1951. For the three-year period 1949-51, the group showed total earnings of \$23,451,147.60.

Fees vary widely among individual agents. Some work for nothing (according to their registration statements). Among these are John W. Staggers, who represents the Republic of Korea; Joseph Borkin, who works for the Republic of Indonesia; and Keith Thompson, who has represented the Socialist Reich Party (a group banned by the Bonn Government).

IT'S BIG BUSINESS

At the other end of the scale, the highest receipts reported in 1951 by an information agency were those of the British Information Services: \$875,842.71. One of the top firms is Amtorg, which, in 1949, received \$5.5 million (since passage of the Export Act of 1948, requiring licenses for exports of strategic materials, Amtorg's receipts have dropped sharply, to \$14,000 last year).

One of the highest-paid individual agents is Sergei Rips, a Washington, D.C., economic consultant who, according to his registration statement, received \$156,780 last year, excluding November and December. Rips represents the Bank and Government of Siam in regard to such matters as claims to certain gold earmarked in Japan for the account of the Bank. His fees are "contingent on success," according to his registration statement.

Rips is only one example of the Washington "consultant" who, whether a law firm or public relations agency, is occasionally among the best-paid foreign agents. In this category are some men who were formerly top officials in public life.

For example, there is Clark Clifford, former assistant to President Truman, who has represented the Republic of Indonesia. Ex-Senator Millard Tydings (D Md.) and one-time "brain truster" Donald Richberg are associated in the firm of Davies, Richberg, Tydings, Beebe & Landa, which provides legal advice to two large Bolivian tin companies which are seeking "just compensation" for properties seized under the Bolivian tin nationalization program.

One of the more recent entrants into the foreign agent field is the Washington law firm headed by former Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold, ex-Undersecretary of Interior Abe Fortas, and Paul Porter, one-time chief of the Office of Price Administration. It registered last year as agent for the Diplomatic Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Controlling The Agents

All of these varied interests, in Washington and out -- from former government officials to students, political blocs to commercial interests, travel agencies to law firms, well-paid operators to those who work for nothing -- make up that group known as the foreign agents.

Until 1938, the activities of these agents were almost unknown to the public. In that year, the first Foreign Agents Registration Act was passed, with administrative authority placed in the Department of State.

In 1942, President Roosevelt transferred administration of the Act to the Justice Department. At that time, and through the war years, the Department was assisted by a foreign-language unit engaged in analyzing foreign propaganda directed toward this country. At the end of the war, however, this unit was discontinued.

During the Act's existence the government has brought suit against 21 alleged violators, and has won most of these cases.

From time to time Congress has amended the law to adapt it to changing international and political circumstances.

Proposed Changes

Department of Justice officials feel that Congress should act this year to plug what they regard as "certain loopholes". Legislation which they would like to see passed by the 83rd Congress would include these changes:

1. Tightening the clause exempting diplomatic and consular officials to require public disclosure of the nature and sources of propaganda emanating from embassies (at present, 22 countries, including Russia and several of her satellites, issue propaganda publications from embassies, rather than from separate information centers).

2. Cracking down on the freedom of some agents to appoint sub-agents who are not subject to registration (at present, the law has no specific provisions which prevent this).

3. Clarification of the clause requiring filing and labeling of propaganda (as it now reads, an agent has to comply only if he "believes or intends" his material to be circulated among two or more persons. This might seem to raise a question of whether the provision applies to single copies).

4. Incorporation of "Rule 50" as part of the Act (this rule provides that persons outside the United States who circulate propaganda in this country, are subject to the law).

5. Removal of a clause requiring the registration of persons who have been involved in espionage (officials feel that this class of foreign agent, added to those required to register in 1950, does not belong among the majority of agents, whose activities are legitimate) and finally,

6. Elimination of provisions exempting "private, non-political" financial and commercial agents acting "in furtherance of the bona fide trade or commerce" of their foreign principals. This is regarded as necessary because perhaps the majority of trading organizations outside this country are now state-controlled.

CONGRESSIONAL QUOTES

In a Feb. 21 newsletter, Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) said, "Ninety-nine per cent of all federal employees are hired in accordance with Civil Service rules. The one per cent not covered by Civil Service represents cabinet positions, scientific and technical experts. This means that your Congressman has no political patronage."

In a statement before the Senate Interior Committee Feb. 23, Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) said, "Today we must sadly admit that school teachers and boys and girls studying in our schools are, to an alarming degree, forgotten people. We are crowding our children into obsolete classrooms, into dangerous, inadequate and insanitary buildings. We are paying our teachers too little and working them too hard. We are failing to train and prepare needed recruits for the teaching profession."

Rep. A.L. Miller (R Neb.) said in a Feb. 25 news release, "The axe is beginning to fall, and many of the dead-heads filling government positions in Washington and other cities throughout the nation and the world will find themselves just where they belong -- on the outside looking in."

In a Feb. 22 news release, Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) said, "Perhaps the Administration doesn't know the importance of rural purchasing power. Perhaps it doesn't know thousands of Main Streets depend for commerce and livelihood on the prosperity of agriculture. Perhaps it doesn't know that the farmer who takes a loss on his cattle can't buy a General Motors car."

In a Feb. 23 newsletter, Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.) said, "I believe it is recognized that both manufacturers' and retailers' excise taxes constitute nothing more than a sales tax. This is borne out by the fact that, though paid directly by manufacturers and retailers, they are nevertheless passed along to consumers in the prices of the things they buy. Furthermore these taxes bear hardest on those least able to pay because any person, rich or poor, can consume only a limited amount of this world's goods."

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) said Feb. 20 on the floor of the Senate, "Coming at a time when farm prices and farm incomes have been falling, increases in interest rates and other restrictions on credit can have an exceedingly unfortunate impact upon American agriculture."

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Here are sketches of two Members of Congress who head committees of the new Congress which have similar functions -- regulation of commerce and communications.

Charles W. Tobey

Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), known as an independent Republican who has voted against his party's majority almost as often as he voted with it, is the new Chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He served as head of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee during the 80th Congress.

Tobey has held public office since 1915 when he was elected to the New Hampshire house of representatives. He served three non-consecutive terms there before being elected to the state senate for two years. In 1929 he became Governor. Following this he was sent to the U.S. House in 1933 and completed six years there before being elected to the Senate in 1938. He has been elected to the Senate twice since then.

Tobey gained wide notice as a member of the Kefauver Committee which in 1950-51 investigated crime in interstate commerce, and became known to millions of TV viewers. He favors amending interstate commerce laws to increase federal crime-fighting authority. He is a member of the Foreign Relations and the Select Small Business Committees.

Tobey has favored U.S. participation in the development of the St. Lawrence Seaway project (CQ Weekly Report, p. 136) and on Feb. 28, 1952, charged that the fight against the seaway and power project "ought to be called the American Railroads vs. the American people."

RECENT STANDS

In 1952 he favored a reduction in funds for flood control; supported a move to put the Internal Revenue Bureau under Civil Service, and favored federal ownership of "tidelands" oil, a stand he has taken for many years.

In 1952 he lashed out at opponents of public housing, saying, "the simple fact is that the members of the real estate lobby are opposed to public housing anywhere, at any time, under any conditions." Last year Tobey opposed recommitting the Alaska statehood bill, the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill, ending controls, and the use of the Taft-Hartley labor law in the steel strike.

In 1950 he voted against a bill to exempt independent natural gas producers from the Federal Power Commission's jurisdiction. Two years before, he opposed a bill to give carriers the opportunity to obtain exemption from anti-trust laws. This was the Reed-Bulwinkle bill vetoed by President Truman. Tobey was one of three Republicans to vote in vain to uphold the veto.

Here is Tobey's voting record, showing in percentages how often he stood with the majority of Republicans when they opposed a majority of Democrats (Party Unity); stood with the majorities of both parties when they were in agreement (Bipartisan Support) and made known his positions on issues which came to roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
82nd Congress	45%	76%	64%
81st Congress	62	81	78
80th Congress	54	86	50
79th Congress	49	86	67

Charles A. Wolverton

Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) heads the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for the 83rd Congress. Wolverton was Chairman of the Committee during the 80th Congress.

Wolverton represents the First District in New Jersey, which includes Camden, his home town. A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Wolverton was admitted to the bar in 1901. He served as assistant city solicitor in Camden, assistant prosecutor, and in the New Jersey house. Elected to the 70th Congress in 1927, he has served continuously since then.

Wolverton's voting record:

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
82nd Congress	57%	94%	94%
81st Congress	60	94	91
80th Congress	85	96	97
79th Congress	59	93	93

In 1952 he sponsored a resolution to authorize the Commerce Committee to investigate miscellaneous problems of air safety including airports in congested areas and instrument landings. He also proposed amending compensation and benefit rates in the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

He was recorded as opposed to invoking the Taft-Hartley law in the steel strike. He voted to recommit the Universal Military Training bill and for the McCarran-Walter Immigration bill; opposed giving ownership of submerged lands to the states; supported the Mutual Security Act and a limitation of \$46 billion on the Defense Department Appropriation for fiscal 1953.

In 1951 he voted for the Trade Agreements Extension Act with the peril points provision. During the 80th Congress he sponsored a bill to raise railroad pensions 20 per cent and cut railroad unemployment contributions.

He voted against amending the Natural Gas Act to exempt independent producers from the Federal Power Commission jurisdiction in 1950.

Early in his Congressional service, he voted against TVA -- in 1933 -- and for the Securities and Exchange Commission the following year.

He voted for the Reed-Bulwinkle bill to exempt railroads from anti-trust regulations in 1947.

That year he introduced a bill to set up a National Science Foundation.



weekly roundup of legislation

Bills Introduced

Following are bills introduced in Congress from Feb. 18 through Feb. 24 arranged according to subject matter in categories. Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). For more detailed description of how bills introduced are published by CQ and how to check a given bill or a particular Congressman, please see CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.

Agriculture

- BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 3399.....2/24/53. Prevent discrimination against any type or strain of white clover seed in application of any price support programs for such seed. Agriculture.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3168.....2/18/53. Facilitate development, management and use of public use areas and facilities and the improvement of wild-life habitat on the national forests. Agriculture.
- LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 3179.....2/18/53. Continue through Dec. 31, 1957, existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.
- YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3433.....2/24/53. Increase limitation of expenditures for projects for development of facilities for water storage and utilization in arid and semiarid areas of U.S. under act of Aug. 28, 1937. Agriculture.

Appropriations

- *HUMPHREY (D Minn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Murray (D Mont.) S 1006.....2/18/53. Promote greater economy in operations of federal government by providing for a consolidated cash budget, separation of operating from capital expenditures, scheduling of legislative action on appropriation measures, year-to-year votes on appropriations amendments and Presidential item veto. Government Operations.

Education and Welfare

EDUCATION

- PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 3379.....2/23/53. Promote the further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

HEALTH & WELFARE

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1052.....2/20/53. Assist voluntary nonprofit associations offering prepaid health-service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Labor.
- MORSE (I Ore.) S 1023.....2/18/53. Supplement railway safety appliance acts. Commerce.
- *SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Hill (D Ala.), Knowland (R Calif.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 994.....2/18/53. Amend Public Health Service Act to authorize assistance to states and their subdivisions in development and maintenance of local public health units. Labor.

- BOLAND (D Mass.) (by request) HR 3151.....2/18/53. Amend Social Security Act. Ways and Means.
- HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3171.....2/18/53. Extend duration of Hospital Survey and Construction Act (title VI of Public Health Service Act). Commerce.
- KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 3177.....2/18/53. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped. Labor.
- PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 3188.....2/18/53. Similar to KELLEY (D Pa.), HR 3177.
- YATES (D Ill.) HR 3204.....2/18/53. Authorize Public Health Service to admit to its hospitals persons committed by state courts who are beneficiaries of the Service or narcotic addicts. Commerce.

HOUSING

- *MAYBANK (D S.C.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 975.....2/18/53. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933. Banking and Currency.

- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 3397.....2/24/53. Assist in preventing defective construction of housing aided under Federal Housing Administration and VA programs. Banking and Currency.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATION -- STATE DEPARTMENT

- FINE (D N.Y.) H Res 151.....2/19/53. Favor embracing within the Republic of Ireland of all the territory of that country. Foreign Affairs.
- HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3174.....2/18/53. Amend sec. 32 of Trading With the Enemy Act of 1917, to permit return under such section of amounts payable to aliens under trust funds created by American citizens. Commerce.

IMMIGRATION & NATURALIZATION

- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 998.....2/18/53. Amend sec. 324 A of Nationality Act of 1940, to provide for naturalization of certain aliens serving in armed forces in time of war or hostilities. Judiciary.

- DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3166.....2/18/53. Provide for naturalization of persons serving in armed forces of U.S. after June 24, 1950. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- FERGUSON (R Mich.) S J Res 47.....2/18/53. Make provisions re recent Netherlands disaster. Judiciary.
- LANGER (R N.D.) S Res 81.....2/18/53. Provide for investigation of plight of Palestinian Arab refugees. Judiciary.

- BENTLEY (R Mich.) H Con Res 68.....2/18/53. Express sense of Congress re certain provisions of Yalta agreement and join with President in his declaration re secret understandings which permit enslavement of peoples. Foreign Affairs.

- CHIPERFIELD (R Ill.) H Res 145.....2/18/53. Provide expenses for Foreign Affairs Committee for conducting studies and investigations authorized by H Res 113. Administration.

- FINE (D N.Y.) H Con Res 71.....2/19/53. Express sense of Congress re recent wave of anti-Semitism in Soviet Union and in persecution of Roman Catholics behind Iron Curtain. Foreign Affairs.

- RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Con Res 70.....2/18/53. Reaffirm bipartisan support of European military integration. Foreign Affairs.

- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H Res 155.....2/23/53. Remonstrate against persecution of Jewish people in Soviet Russia. Foreign Affairs.

- THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 3201.....2/18/53. Provide emergency relief for certain natives of the Netherlands. Judiciary.

- VORYS (R Ohio) H J Res 200.....2/23/53. Join with President of U.S. in a declaration re subjugation of free peoples by Soviet Union. Foreign Affairs.

Labor

- IVES (R N.Y.) S 1026.....2/20/53. Amend title II of Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947, re settlement of labor disputes resulting in national emergencies. Labor.

- *MORSE (I Ore.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.) S 1054.....2/20/53. Amend section 6 of Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits in cases of disabling injuries. Labor.

- BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 3361.....2/23/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

- CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 3365.....2/23/53. Repeal P.L. 874 and 815 of 81st Congress. Labor.

- CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3163.....2/18/53. Reserve to certain state and territorial agencies and tribunals the authority to exercise jurisdiction over labor disputes involving public utilities. Labor.

- GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 3296.....2/19/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

- KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 3146.....2/18/53. Amend National Labor Relations Act, to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers. Labor.

- MAHON (D Tex.) HR 3304.....2/19/53. Provide that federal legislation which prohibits employment of children during certain hours shall not apply re harvesting of basic agricultural commodities. Labor.

- NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 3310.....2/19/53. Amend P.L. Nos. 815, 874 of 81st Congress. Labor.

- RHODES (D Pa.) HR 3206.....2/18/53. Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947. Labor.

Military and Veterans

ADMINISTRATION -- DEFENSE DEPARTMENT

- GREEN (D R.I.) S 976.....2/18/53. Amend Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 to correct injustice and provide for payment of compensation to officers who were found under provisions of that act to have been removed from active list without justification and who were restored to active list or advanced on retired list. Armed Services.
- MCCARTHY (R Wis.) S 1012.....2/18/53. Provide certain benefits for members of reserve components of Army and Air Force who suffer disability or death from disease while engaged in inactive duty training. Armed Services.
- WILEY (R Wis.) S 1058.....2/23/53. Designate Camp McCoy, Wis., as permanent military installation and rename it "Fort McCoy." Armed Services.

- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 3160.....2/18/53. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 (P.L. 381, 80th Congress). Armed Services.
- CUNNINGHAM (R Iowa) HR 3161.....2/18/53. Make certain provisions re discharge status of members and former members of Army Air Force Enlisted Reserve Corps who have participated in Civil Aeronautics Administration War-training-service program. Armed Services.
- D'EWARD (R Mont.) HR 3411.....2/24/53. Direct Secretary of Army to re-establish and correct boundaries of Quincy National Cemetery by exchange of government-owned lands in Quincy-Graceland Cemetery, Quincy, Ill. Interior.
- HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 3298.....2/19/53. Amend sec. 5 of War Claims Act of 1948 so that internees will not be denied detention and disability benefits thereunder because of being within the purview of Missing Persons Act of March 7, 1942. Commerce.
- ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3314.....2/19/53. Extend to uniformed members of armed services same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.
- SHORT (R Mo.) H Res 156.....2/23/53. Provide funds for expenses of investigations and studies authorized by H Res 125, re studies and investigations of House Armed Services Committee. Administration.
- WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 3318.....2/19/53. Designate Camp McCoy, Wis., as a permanent military installation and rename it "Fort McCoy." Armed Services.

DEFENSE

- PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 3187.....2/18/53. Provide for administration and discipline of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

VETERANS

- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3167.....2/18/53. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to eliminate requirement that education and training allowances payable to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training under that act periodically be reduced. Veterans'.
- GUBSER (R Calif.) HR 3418.....2/24/53. Provide waiver of premiums on national service life insurance policies for certain disabled veterans. Veterans'.
- HOWELL (D N.J.) HR 3372.....2/23/53. Increase rates of compensation for service-connected disability or death payable under laws and regulations administered by Veterans' Administration, and provide for adjustment of such rates on basis of cost of living in U.S. Veterans'.
- SMITH (D Miss.) HR 3198.....2/18/53. Amend P.L. 23, to authorize payment of U.S. government life insurance or National Service Life Insurance, in addition to the \$10,000 indemnity provided under said act. Veterans'.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

- CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 1055.....2/23/53. Incorporate Board of Fundamental Education. Judiciary.
- *CAPEHART (R Ind.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 1057.....2/23/53. Provide for incorporation of National Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to Grand Army of the Republic. Judiciary.
- *HENNINGS (D Mo.), Anderson (D N.M.), Martin (R Pa.), Morse (I Ore.), Symington (D Mo.) S 970.....2/18/53. Authorize construction of appropriate memorial upon Jefferson National Expansion Memorial National Historic Site. Administration.
- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1041.....2/20/53. Abolish the U.S. Commission for construction of a Washington-Lincoln Memorial Gettysburg Boulevard. Rules.
- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1043.....2/20/53. Abolish National Memorial Stadium Commission. Rules.
- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1044.....2/20/53. Abolish General Anthony Wayne Memorial Commission. Rules.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Con Res 15.....2/18/53. Place statue of late Dr. Marcus Whitman temporarily in rotunda of Capitol and hold ceremonies in rotunda on May 22, 1953. Rules.

- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 987.....2/18/53. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of tercentennial celebration of founding of city of Northampton, Mass. Banking and Currency.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1027.....2/20/53. Permit deduction, for income tax purposes, of certain expenses incurred by working mothers in providing care for their children while they are at work. Finance.

- BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 3152.....2/18/53. Authorize coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of tercentennial celebration of founding of city of Northampton, Mass. Banking and Currency.
- BOLAND (D Mass.) H J Res 190.....2/18/53. Authorize President of U.S. to proclaim Oct. 11 of each year General Pulaski's Memorial Day. Judiciary.
- CURTIS (R Mo.) H J Res 192.....2/18/53. Declare Inauguration Day to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.
- HINSHAW (R Calif.) H J Res 193.....2/18/53. Provide for proper participation by U.S. government in a national celebration of 50th anniversary year of controlled powered flight occurring during the year from Dec. 17, 1952, to Dec. 17, 1953. Judiciary.
- MACK (R Wash.) HR 3181.....2/18/53. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 50th anniversary of Wright Brothers' flight at Kitty Hawk, in N.C. Civil Service.

CONGRESS

- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S Res 82.....2/18/53. Change name of Committee on Foreign Relations to Committee on International Relations. Rules.
- KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1042.....2/20/53. Abolish Commission for Enlarging of Capitol Grounds. Public Works.
- MORSE (I Ore.) S Res 83.....2/20/53. Provide for rules of procedure in Congressional investigations and in case of derogatory remarks made in debate by Members of Congress. Rules.
- BISHOP (R Ill.) H Res 149.....2/19/53. Revise method of payments for folding speeches and pamphlets, Doorkeeper's Department. Administration.
- BOLAND (D Mass.) (by request) HR 3150.....2/18/53. Make certain provisions re consideration of petitions and memorials to Congress in committees of the Senate and House of Representatives. Rules.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3153.....2/18/53. Provide that no Senator or Representative shall be immune from civil liability for any defamatory statement inserted by him in Congressional Record when such statement was not actually made in Chamber of Senate or House. Judiciary.
- COLE (R N.Y.) H Res 153.....2/23/53. Provide for a page matron, to supervise the housing welfare of pages of the House. Administration.
- PATMAN (D Tex.) H Res 154.....2/23/53. Provide for a committee to consider removal of U.S. Capitol or providing a supplemental Capitol. Rules.

CONSTITUTION -- CIVIL RIGHTS

- *DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Duff (R Pa.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hennings (D Mo.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R N.J.), Tobey (R N.H.) S 1049.....2/20/53. Encourage states to hold preferential primary elections for nomination of candidates for office of President. Rules.
- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3154.....2/18/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. (crimes and criminal procedure) to make unlawful transportation or importation of false and defamatory statements designed to arouse intergroup conflict. Judiciary.
- CHUDOFF (D Pa.) H J Res 191.....2/18/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.
- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) H J Res 198.....2/19/53. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.
- HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3172.....2/18/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. to provide protection against vandalism committed on account of racial or religious prejudice. Judiciary.
- HELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3173.....2/18/53. Outlaw poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.
- MILLER (R Md.) H J Res 194.....2/18/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re composition and jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Judiciary.
- PILLION (R N.Y.) H J Res 199.....2/23/53. Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re election of Senators from states hereafter admitted to the Union. Judiciary.
- THOMPSON (R Mich.) H J Res 197.....2/18/53. Similar to CHUDOFF (D Pa.), H J Res 191.

CRIMES, COURTS & PRISONS

McCARRAN (D Nev.) S 984.....2/18/53. Make provision for judicial review of certain Tax Court decisions. Judiciary.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 3148.....2/18/53. Provide for appointment of one additional district judge for northern district of Ohio. Judiciary.
FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3417.....2/24/53. Amend 4 U.S.C. to extend application of section 3 of such title and to impose additional penalties thereunder upon persons who use flag of U.S. for advertising purposes. Judiciary.
MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3308.....2/19/53. Amend 28 U.S.C. to provide that state law shall, in certain cases, determine number of jurors who must agree in order that there be a valid verdict. Judiciary.
ROBSON (R Ky.) HR 3430.....2/24/53. Provide for appointment of an additional district judge for western district of Kentucky. Judiciary.
SCUDDER (R Calif.) HR 3191.....2/18/53. Confer jurisdiction on U.S. District Court for Northern District of California to hear, determine and render judgment upon certain claims of State of California. Judiciary.
SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3431.....2/24/53. Make provisions re statute of limitations in case of criminal prosecution of offenses arising under internal revenue laws. Ways and Means.
WALTER (D Pa.) HR 3432.....2/24/53. Provide for attorneys' liens in proceedings before courts or other departments and agencies of U.S. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*CASE (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Butler (R Md.), Carlson (R Kan.), Chavez (D N.M.), Cooper (R Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Ferguson (R Mich.), Flanders (R Vt.), Gillette (D Iowa), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Hendrickson (R N.J.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McCarran (D Nev.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W.Va.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Potter (R Mich.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Smith (R N.J.), Tobey (R N.H.) S 999.....2/18/53. Provide for an elected city council, school board and non-voting delegate to House of Representatives for District of Columbia. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1000.....2/18/53. Revive section 3 of D.C. Public School Food Services Act. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1001.....2/18/53. Amend act approved March 3, 1899 to provide for appointment by Commissioners of D.C. of special policemen. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1002.....2/18/53. Remove restrictions on use of a portion of square 355 in D.C., acquired by D.C. as part of site for a wholesale farmers' produce market. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1003.....2/18/53. Provide for financing of open-air concerts and free children's concerts by National Symphony Orchestra. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1004.....2/18/53. Amend sec. 86, Revised Statutes of U.S. re D.C. D.C.
CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 1005.....2/18/53. Amend Boiler Inspection Act of D.C. D.C.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3307.....2/19/53. Provide for treatment of users of narcotics in D.C. D.C.
MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3425.....2/24/53. Amend act to authorize Commissioners of D.C. to appoint a member of Metropolitan Police Department or a member of Fire Department of D.C. as Director of District Office of Civil Defense, approved May 21, 1951. D.C.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 971.....2/18/53. Authorize films and related material, for educational use to be transmitted through the mails at rate provided for books. Civil Service.
SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 990.....2/18/53. Provide for reimbursement of town of Lancaster, Mass., for loss of taxes on certain property in town acquired by U.S. for military purposes. Judiciary.
*SMITH (R N.J.), Aiken (R Vt.) S 977.....2/18/53. Amend National Science Foundation Act of 1950. Labor.
WATKINS (R Utah) S 1046.....2/20/53. Amend act approved Sept. 7, 1916, to provide increased benefits for federal employees suffering from incurable disease. Labor.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 3291.....2/19/53. Establish Federal Agency for the Handicapped. Labor.
CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3155.....2/18/53. Prohibit officers and employees of U.S. from recording telephone conversations without permission. Commerce.

CHUDOFF (D Pa.) HR 3156.....2/18/53. Rescind order of Postmaster General curtailing certain postal services. Civil Service.
COLE (R N.Y.) HR 3157.....2/18/53. Provide for lump-sum payment of excess annual leave of postmasters to credit of their retirement accounts. Civil Service.
COLE (R N.Y.) HR 3366.....2/23/53. Authorize Postmaster General to refuse under certain conditions, to accept for transmittal mail. Civil Service.
CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3292.....2/19/53. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.
CORBETT (R Pa.) HR 3293.....2/19/53. Amend P.L. 204 of 82nd Congress and to adjust pay of mail handlers, messengers, and watchmen in postal field service. Civil Service.
CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 3367.....2/23/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1715 to permit transmission, in mails to certain officers and employees of state, territorial, district and local governments, of pistols, revolvers and other firearms capable of being concealed on the person. Civil Service.
FINO (R N.Y.) HR 3415.....2/24/53. Provide a separate post office and stations thereof for Borough of Bronx, New York City. Civil Service.
GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 3297.....2/19/53. Provide for separation of subsidy from airmail pay. Commerce.
HOFFMAN (R Mich.) H Res 150.....2/19/53. Provide for expenses of conducting the studies and investigations authorized by clause 8 of rule XI incurred by Committee on Government Operations. Administration.
JAVITS (R N.Y.) HF 3299.....2/19/53. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and to establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.
KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 3301.....2/19/53. Deny benefits under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to persons convicted of felonies involving improper use of their authority, power, influence or privileges as government officers or employees. Civil Service.
KARSTEN (D Mo.) HR 3302.....2/19/53. Provide for purchase of bonds to cover officers and employees of government. Government Operations.
LANE (D Mass.) HR 3305.....2/19/53. Bill re compensation of certain laundry employees at U.S. naval hospitals. Civil Service.
LESINSKI (D Mich.) HR 3373.....2/23/53. Provide for granting of preference, in assignment of overtime employment, to employees of postal field service paid on an annual basis. Civil Service.
MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3182.....2/18/53. Establish a Department of Public Health and Welfare in accordance with recommendations of Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of Government. Government Operations.
MILLS (D Ark.) HR 3183.....2/18/53. Establish temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. Government Operations.
MORRISON (D La.) HR 3321.....2/19/53. Provide for pay increase for government employees. Civil Service.
MORRISON (D La.) HR 3426.....2/24/53. Provide for right to appeal to Civil Service Commission in case of persons separated from the classified civil service for any cause other than reduction in force. Civil Service.
REES (R Kan.) H Res 148.....2/18/53. Provide for expenses incurred by Post Office and Civil Service Committee as authorized by H Res 32, 83rd Congress. Administration.
RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3313.....2/19/53. Establish a Commission on old-age and retirement benefits. Ways and Means.
SCUDDER (R Calif.) H J Res 196.....2/18/53. Define certain terms, defining and extending certain boundaries. Judiciary.
THOMPSON (D La.) HR 3199.....2/18/53. Amend public buildings act of 1949 to authorize General Services Administrator to enter into lease-purchase agreements to provide for lease to U.S. of real property and structures for terms of more than 8 years but not in excess of 25 years and for acquisition of title to such properties and structures by U.S. at or before expiration of lease terms. Public Works.
THOMPSON (R Mich.) HR 3200.....2/18/53. Amend sec. 612 (b) of World War Adjusted Compensation Act. Ways and Means.
ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 3320.....2/19/53. Indemnify drivers of motor vehicles of postal service against liability for damages arising out of operation of such vehicles in performance of official duties. Judiciary.

INDIAN & TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1034.....2/20/53. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate and assets of Klamath Indians through voluntary withdrawal from membership in Klamath Tribe. Interior.
CORDON (R Ore.) S 1035.....2/20/53. Authorize a depository for Klamath tribal loan funds. Interior.
CORDON (R Ore.) S 1036.....2/20/53. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe. Interior.
CORDON (R Ore.) S 1037.....2/20/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) re state jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian country and to confer on state of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the state. Judiciary.

JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1048.....2/20/53. Authorize purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 1040.....2/20/53. Validate certain conveyances made by Central Pacific Railway Co. and its lessee, Southern Pacific Co., involving certain portions of right-of-way in State of California acquired from the U.S. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 1013.....2/18/53. Provide that title to certain lands within Stockbridge-Munsee Indian Reservation, Wis., shall be held in trust for use of Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Inc. Interior.

McCARTHY (R Wis.) (by request) S 1014.....2/18/53. Amend act of Congress of Sept. 3, 1935 (49 stat. 1085). Interior.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S J Res 46.....2/18/53. Establish an Alaska International Rail and Highway Commission. Foreign Relations.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 1024.....2/18/53. Provide for distribution of proceeds of certain judgments awarded Confederated Bands of Umpqua and Calapooia Indians of Umpqua Valley and Mo-lal-la-las or Molel Tribe by Court of Claims. Interior.

MORSE (I Ore.) S 1025.....2/18/53. Provide for distribution of proceeds of certain judgments awarded the Alcea Band of Tillamooks, Coquille Tribe, Too-too-to-ney Tribe and Chetco Tribe of Indians by Court of Claims. Interior.

BROOKS (D La.) HR 3362.....2/23/53. Provide for payment of cost of lands donated to U.S. by states or political subdivisions thereof for military purposes which are subsequently leased. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) (by request) HR 3402.....2/24/53. Provide for final settlement of individual shares in tribal estate and assets of Klamath Indians through voluntary withdrawal from membership in Klamath Tribe. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) (by request) HR 3403.....2/24/53. Authorize deposit of Klamath tribal loan funds in approval depositories. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) (by request) HR 3404.....2/24/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. (Crimes and Criminal Procedure) re state jurisdiction over offenses committed by or against Indians in Indian country and confer on State of Oregon civil jurisdiction over Indians in the state. Judiciary.

COON (R Ore.) (by request) HR 3405.....2/24/53. Provide for conservation of fish and wildlife on Klamath Reservation, Ore. Interior.

COON (R Ore.) (by request) HR 3406.....2/24/53. Authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of Klamath Tribe. Interior.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) HR 3408.....2/24/53. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands in State of Montana for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential, business, purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) HR 3409.....2/24/53. Terminate federal discriminations against Indians of Montana. Interior.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) HR 3410.....2/24/53. Authorize Secy. of Interior to transfer certain property in State of New Mexico to Department of Army. Interior.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) (by request) HR 3412.....2/24/53. Declare U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Fort Belknap Indian Community of Montana. Interior.

D'EWARD (R Mont.) (by request) HR 3413.....2/24/53. Grant oil and gas in lands on Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont., to individual Indians in certain cases. Interior.

HAGEN (R Minn.) HR 3419.....2/24/53. Authorize a \$50 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Interior.

HARRISON (R Wyo.) HR 3371.....2/23/53. Permit exchange and amendment of farm units on federal irrigation projects. Interior.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 3306.....2/19/53. Make certain provisions re reservation of mineral rights in land patented under the non-mineral land laws. Interior.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 3380.....2/23/53. Authorize exchange of lands acquired by U.S. for Prince William Forest Park, Prince William County, Va., for consolidating federal holding. Interior.

INTERNAL SECURITY

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 3398.....2/24/53. Provide for detention and prosecution of Communists and former Communists, and provide that peacetime espionage may be punished by death. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 3428.....2/24/53. Amend title VI of Espionage Act of 1917. Judiciary.

SUTTON (D Tenn.) HR 3207.....2/18/53. Provide for compulsory deportation of aliens who are convicted of subversive activities, for loss of citizenship and deportation, of naturalized nationals who are so convicted, and for imprisonment for life without eligibility for parole of nationals by birth who are so convicted. Judiciary.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS, BANKING & COMMERCE

*JOHNSON (D Colo.), Capehart (R Ind.) S 978.....2/18/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to expedite and facilitate termination of railroad

reorganization proceedings under section 77 of Bankruptcy Act and to require ICC to consider in stock modification plans, assets of controlled or controlling stockholders. Commerce.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3287.....2/19/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act by requiring Interstate Commerce Commission to consider, in stock modification plans, assets of controlled or controlling stockholders. Commerce.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3288.....2/19/53. Establish finality of contracts between government and common carriers of passengers and freight subject to Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3289.....2/19/53. Authorize Interstate Commerce Commission to revoke or amend under certain conditions, water carrier permits and certificates. Commerce.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 3290.....2/19/53. Standardize rates on household goods shipped by U.S. for its employees. Commerce.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 3400.....2/24/53. Make provisions re labeling of packages containing foreign-produced trout sold in U.S. and require certain information to appear on menus of public eating places serving such trout. Commerce.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 3363.....2/23/53. Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that a discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from provable debts due as a tax levied by U.S. Judiciary.

CRETELLA (R Conn.) HR 3159.....2/18/53. Amend 18 U.S.C. 1715, to permit transmission of firearms in mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their business or official duties. Civil Service.

DAVES (D Ga.) HR 3368.....2/23/53. Amend Federal Trade Commission Act to require that certain articles containing synthetic rubber shall be so labeled. Commerce.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 3169.....2/18/53. Establish quota limitations on foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 3176.....2/18/53. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 3169.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 3303.....2/19/53. Amend Trading With the Enemy Act to extend time for filing claims in case of certain Italians. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H Con Res 69.....2/18/53. Establish Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

NEAL (R W.Va.) HR 3185.....2/18/53. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 3169.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 3309.....2/19/53. Allow percentage depletion of 15 per cent for nonvacuities mines and deposits. Ways and Means.

O'HARA (R Minn.) (by request) HR 3311.....2/19/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 3377.....2/23/53. Amend section 2 of Clayton Antitrust Act so as to make it applicable to discriminatory sales to U.S. and any state or political subdivision thereof. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Tex.) HR 3378.....2/23/53. Make provisions re certain discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 3429.....2/24/53. Amend clause (4) of sec. 35 of Bankruptcy Act. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 3189.....2/18/53. Amend Communications Act of 1934. Commerce.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) HR 3190.....2/18/53. Provide that licenses granted by Federal Power Commission for power projects in international section of St. Lawrence River shall be conditioned so as to assure marketing preferences to public agencies and cooperatives. Commerce.

SECRET (D Ohio) HR 3315.....2/19/53. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 3169.

WAMPLER (R Va.) HR 3317.....2/19/53. Similar to ELLIOTT (D Ala.), HR 3169.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) (by request) HR 3203.....2/18/53. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to prohibit Interstate Commerce Commission from regulating the duration of certain leases for use of equipment by motor carriers, and amount of compensation to be paid for such use. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 1017.....2/18/53. Make provisions re rights of several states in tidelands and in lands beneath navigable waters, and for recognition of equities in submerged lands of Continental Shelf adjacent to shores of U.S. Interior.

BRICKER (R Ohio) S 1051.....2/20/53. Amend Natural Gas Act of 1938. Commerce.

CORDON (R Ore.) S 1033.....2/20/53. Provide for conservation of fish and wildlife in Klamath Reservation in Oregon. Interior.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) H Res 146.....2/18/53. Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of air pollution in U.S. Rules.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 3175.....2/18/53. Confirm and establish titles of the states to lands beneath navigable waters within state boundaries and to natural resources within such lands and waters and provide for use and control of said lands and resources. Judiciary.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 3178.....2/18/53. Similar to HILLINGS (R Calif.), HR 3175.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3414.....2/24/53. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 3184.....2/18/53. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

PUBLIC WORKS & RECLAMATION

*GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Hayden (D Ariz.) S 972.....2/18/53. Authorize acquisition of additional land for U.S. Border Inspection Station at Nogales, Ariz., and preparation of plans and specifications for additional buildings and facilities on such land. Public Works.

*JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) S J Res 48.....2/18/53. Authorize Commissioner of Public Roads to designate a highway system to be known as Lewis and Clark National Tourway. Public Works.

*KNOWLAND (R Calif.), Kuchel (R Calif.) S 1060.....2/23/53. Authorize improvement of East Basin, Los Angeles-Long Beach Harbor, Calif. Public Works.

LEHMAN (D N.Y.) S 1010.....2/18/53. Provide that licenses granted by Federal Power Commission for projects in international section of St. Lawrence River shall be conditioned so as to assure marketing preferences to public agencies and cooperatives. Public Works.

*LEHMAN (D N.Y.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.) S J Res 45.....2/18/53. Provide for development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, create St. Lawrence Development Corp., to finance, construct and operate certain works at International Rapids section, authorize President to negotiate arrangements with Canada for protection of navigation rights of U.S. on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, and authorize disposal of St. Lawrence power in N.Y. State and New England states. Foreign Relations.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1019.....2/18/53. Provide channel across St. George Island from Gulf of Mexico into Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1020.....2/18/53. Authorize construction of channel at East Point in Apalachicola Bay, Fla. Public Works.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S 1021.....2/18/53. Authorize dredging of boat basin at Apalachicola, Fla. Public Works.

BUSBEY (R Ill.) HR 3194.....2/18/53. Authorize State of Illinois and Sanitary District of Chicago, under direction of Secy. of Army, to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois waterway. Public Works.

CHURCH (R Ill.) HR 3196.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

CONDON (D Calif.) HR 3158.....2/18/53. Authorize Secy. of Interior to transfer operation and maintenance of Central Valley project, Calif., to State of California or agency thereof. Interior.

DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 3210.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

GORDON (D Ill.) HR 3213.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 3170.....2/18/53. Prevent federal dam and reservoir projects from interfering with sustained-yield timber operations. Public Works.

HOFFMAN (R Ill.) HR 3193.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

JONAS (R Ill.) HR 3197.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

JONAS (R N.C.) HR 3300.....2/19/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

KLUCZYNSKI (D Ill.) HR 3212.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 3195.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

O'BRIEN (D Ill.) HR 3209.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 3211.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 3214.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

ROOSEVELT (D N.Y.) H J Res 195.....2/18/53. Provide for development of resources of Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin, create the St. Lawrence Development Corp. to finance, construct and operate certain works in International Rapids section, negotiate arrangements with Canada for protection of navigation rights of U.S. on Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and authorize disposal of St. Lawrence power in N.Y. State and New England states. Public Works.

SHEEHAN (R Ill.) HR 3192.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 3208.....2/18/53. Similar to BUSBEY (R Ill.), HR 3194.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 3319.....2/19/53. Provide for creation of St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. to construct part of seaway in U.S. territory, authorize Corp. to consummate certain arrangements with Seaway Authority of Canada re construction and operation of seaway, finance cost on self-liquidating basis, cooperate with Canada in control and operation, agree on tolls. Public Works.

TAXES & TARIFFS

BUTLER (R Neb.) S 983.....2/18/53. Carry out recommendations of U.S. Tariff Commission re duty concessions on Swiss watch movements. Finance.

BATES (R Mass.) (by request) HR 3147.....2/18/53. Provide an additional income tax exemption for individuals who are permanently and totally disabled by reason of their mental condition. Ways and Means.

BENDER (R Ohio) HR 3149.....2/18/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to Golden Gloves amateur boxing tournaments. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 3364.....2/23/53. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by jobber, wholesaler, or retailer. Ways and Means.

CLARDY (R Mich.) HR 3401.....2/24/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that pensions of retired public school employees shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3162.....2/18/53. Carry out recommendations of U.S. Tariff Commission re duty concessions on Swiss watch movements. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3164.....2/18/53. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline, where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by a jobber, wholesaler or retail dealer. Ways and Means.

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 3407.....2/24/53. Provide tax incentive for creation of additional farm storage facilities. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 3165.....2/18/53. Amend sec. 23 (k) (4) of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 3369.....2/23/53. Carry out recommendations of U.S. Tariff Commission re duty concessions on Swiss watch movements. Ways and Means.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 3294.....2/19/53. Allow taxpayer to deduct for income-tax purposes amounts paid for care of dependents while taxpayer is employed. Ways and Means.

FOGARTY (D R.I.) HR 3416.....2/24/53. Provide exemption from tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 3370.....2/23/53. Amend section 25 (b) (3) of Internal Revenue Code to include dependents in Republic of Philippines. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 3295.....2/19/53. Amend sec. 811 (g) (2) of Internal Revenue Code to exclude certain death benefits from decedents' gross estates in computing estate tax. Ways and Means.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 3420.....2/24/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit taxpayer to deduct as a business expense, cost of providing care for children under 12 years of age, if such care enables taxpayer to work away from home. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 3421.....2/24/53. Amend sec. 1701 (d) of Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions to privately operated swimming pools, skating rinks, and other places providing facilities for physical exercise. Ways and Means.

LANTAFF (D Fla.) HR 3422.....2/24/53. Amend sec. 3469 of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax transportation of persons to and from Central America and to and from West Indies. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 3374.....2/23/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit employees to deduct their contributions under private unemployment compensation disability benefit plans where such contributions are in lieu of contributions otherwise required by state law. Ways and Means.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3180.....2/18/53. Provide for exemption from taxation of certain tangible personal property. D.C.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3423.....2/24/53. Repeal communications tax. Ways and Means.

McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 3424.....2/24/53. Repeal tax on admissions and tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

MAILLIARD (R Calif.) HR 3205.....2/18/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to classical ballet performances. Ways and Means.

MATTHEWS (D Fla.) HR 3375.....2/23/53. Amend Internal Revenue Code to remove limitation that medical expenses shall be allowed in certain cases only to the extent that they exceed 5 per cent of adjusted gross income. Ways and Means.

MILLER (D Kan.) HR 3376.....2/23/53. Provide that expenses incurred in soil and water conservation practices shall be deductible from taxable income. Ways and Means.

OAKMAN (R Mich.) HR 3186.....2/18/53. Repeal manufacturers' excise taxes on automobiles and trucks and parts and accessories therefor. Ways and Means.

PATTEN (D Ariz.) HR 3427.....2/24/53. Exempt certain non-profit organizations from tax imposed on bowling alleys and billiard and pool tables. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 3312.....2/19/53. Amend sec. 22, subdivision (b) par. (2) of subparagraph (B) of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

SIMPSON (R Pa.) HR 3316.....2/19/53. Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 3202.....2/18/53. Increase the personal income tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3434.....2/24/53. Similar to MATTHEWS (D Fla.), HR 3375.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 3435.....2/24/53. Reduce excise tax on coin-operated and gaming devices. Ways and Means.

Bills Acted On

Feb. 18 - Feb. 24

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. Summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President or become law without his signature after ten days, unless he vetoes.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 44. Extend authority for investigation re effectiveness of foreign information programs. **WILEY (R Wis.)** and **FULBRIGHT (D Ark.)**. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 29. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 29. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 16. Senate adopted Feb. 20.

S Res 45. Extend authority of Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to investigate fuel reserves and formulation of a U.S. fuel policy. **BUTLER (R Neb.)**. Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 29. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 29. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 16. Senate adopted Feb. 20.

S Res 56. Extend until Feb. 1, 1953, authority of Government Operations Committee to make expenditures and hire personnel. **SMITH (R Maine)**. Senate Government Operations reported Jan. 29. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Jan. 29. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 16, authorizing expenditure of \$10,400. Senate adopted Feb. 20.

S Res 62. Authorize Judiciary Committee to conduct investigation of national penitentiaries, and authorize expenditure of \$5,000. **LANGER (R N.D.)**. Senate Judiciary reported Feb. 4. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration Feb. 4. Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 16. Senate adopted Feb. 20.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 799. Amend Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 by including displaced communities among those eligible to receive benefits of the act. **MAYBANK (D S.C.)**. Senate Banking and Currency reported Feb. 18.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 2230. Amend act of June 23, 1949, to remove monthly limitations on official long-distance telephone calls and official telegrams of House Members without affecting annual limitations on telephone calls and telegrams. **BATTLE (D Ala.)**. House Administration reported Feb. 24. Passed House Feb. 24.

HR 3053. Make supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953. **TABER (R N.Y.)**. House Appropriations reported Feb. 16. Passed House, amended to provide \$925,172,920, 369-2, Feb. 19.

HR 3073. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, re survivorship benefits granted to Members of Congress. **HALLECK (R Ind.)**. Passed House Feb. 19.

H Con Res 64. Authorize Washington State Whitman Statue Committee to place temporarily in Capitol rotunda a statue of the late Dr. Marcus Whitman. **HOLMES (R Wash.)**. House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 32. Authorize and direct Post Office and Civil Service Committee to conduct thorough studies and investigations of matters coming within committee jurisdiction. **REES (R Kan.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 18. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 50. Authorize Judiciary Committee to conduct studies and investigation of matters within its jurisdiction. **REED (R N.Y.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 2. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 91. Authorize Ways and Means Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within its jurisdiction. **REED (R N.Y.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 18. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 113. Authorize Foreign Affairs Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. **CHIPHERFIELD (R Ill.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 18. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 115. Authorize Education and Labor Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. **MCCONNELL (R Pa.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 18. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 119. Provide \$300,000 for expenses of Committee on Un-American Activities. **VELDE (R Ill.)**. House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted, 315-2, Feb. 24.

H Res 125. Authorize Armed Services Committee to conduct studies and investigations of matters coming within the jurisdiction of the committee. **SHORT (R Mo.)**. House Rules reported Feb. 18. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 131. Provide \$135,000 for expenses of study and investigation to be conducted by select committee on small business of the problems of small business. **HILL (R Colo.)**. House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24.

H Res 147. Authorize employment of an administrative assistant by both the majority and minority whips. **HALLECK (R Ind.)**. House adopted Feb. 18.

H Res 149. Revise method of payments for folding speeches and pamphlets, Doorkeeper's department folding room. **BISHOP (R Ill.)**. House Administration reported Feb. 24. House adopted Feb. 24.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 395. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims re claims against the U.S. of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons. **CELLER (D N.Y.)**. House Judiciary reported Feb. 18.

HR 1525. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park in Territory of Hawaii. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1527. Authorize U.S. acquisition of remaining non-federal lands within Big Bend National Park. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1528. Authorize addition of land to Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1529. Provide for development of building materials in Alaska through the removal of volcanic ash from portions of Katmai National Monument, Alaska. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1530. Make certain provisions relating to Castillo de San Marcos National Monument in State of Florida. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1532. Provide for addition of certain government lands to Capt Hatteras national seashore recreational area project. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1813. Require recordation of scrip, lieu selection and similar rights. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 1816. Repeal certain laws relating to timber and stone on the public domain. **D'EWARD (R Mont.)**. House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Feb. 18.

HR 2332. Require an annual review of military personnel requirements. **SHORT (R Mo.)**. House Armed Services reported Feb. 18.

HR 2466. Extend free postage for members of armed forces in Korea and combat zones. **REES (R Kan.)**. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 24.

HR 3062. Make certain provisions re schedules of arrival and departure of the mail and repeal certain obsolete laws relating to the postal service. **BERRY (R S.D.)**. House Post Office and Civil Service reported Feb. 23.

H J Res 160. Increase title I loan insurance authorization of the FHA from \$1,250 million to \$1,750 million. **WOLCOTT (R Mich.)**. House Banking and Currency reported Feb. 19.



GOOD GOVERNMENT SOCIETY

A "citizens' political" group dedicated to "maintaining America's political system against concepts of European (social) democracy," held a kick-off dinner at the Hotel Statler Feb. 23.

At the subscription dinner, the group -- the American Good Government Society, Inc., presented "certificates of appreciation" to Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) and Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) for their service in Congress.

The dinner was intended to constitute a first step in a "program of action" toward the group's goal of "re-inspiring a wider and deeper appreciation of the American political system."

Senator Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) who said he is currently "very interested" in the organization, told CQ it would "not be inaccurate" to say it is intended to perform the same function in the political field which the Foundation for Economic Education now undertakes in the economic realm.

(The Foundation, located at Irvington-on-Hudson, N.Y., undertakes studies and issues reports relating to the importance of preserving free enterprise and similar subjects.)

"REAL FORCE" IN POLITICS?

The Good Government Society actually was founded in 1942, for much the same purpose it serves now. This year, its trustees and officers decided to revive it and try to make it "a real force in political life."

These officers include:

Edward R. Burke, Republican Representative (1933-35) and Senator (1935-41) from Nebraska; and one-time president of the Southern Coal Producers' Assn. Burke, who has registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act for the Hawaiian Statehood Commission, is president of Good Government.

J. Harvie Williams, a political writer, who serves as executive vice president.

Ed Gossett, who, as Democratic Representative from Texas (1939-51) favored electoral reform and cuts in immigration quotas, and opposed displaced persons and fair employment practices legislation, and the creation of a sovereign Jewish state.

William Ingles who, according to his registration statements, has been a lobbyist for nearly 20 leading industries, including Allis-Chalmers, Inland Steel, B. F. Goodrich, Sangamo Electric, Acme Steel, and the American Mining Congress.

O.R. McGuire, former counsel to the Comptroller General of the U.S. McGuire headed a special committee of the American Bar Association which tried to obtain court review of certain New Deal agencies. McGuire, who says he is "prevailingly conservative" in his views, authored "Americans On Guard, a volume on Constitutional government.

Secretary of the group is Frank C. Hanighen, editor and publisher of a weekly, Human Events. According to Associate Editor Frank Chodorov, Human Events is an "anti-collectivist, individualistic paper" which is currently campaigning against progressive education. It is sometimes quoted in the Spotlight, weekly organ of the Committee for Constitutional Government, to which Chodorov contributes regularly.

Both Burke and McGuire are members of the Advisory Board of the CCG.

McGuire informed CQ the Society hopes to issue publications.

Williams told CQ the Society will "attempt to systematize democratic ideas," as opposed to socialistic ones. Among its specific objectives will be the publication of election returns by Congressional districts, and publicizing Presidential electors, Senators and Representatives. These will be presented "in a meaningful way" for the use of groups and individuals, according to Williams.

AIMS FOR POLITICALLY INFLUENTIAL

The Society is not concerned with the man in the street but, rather, "with the 20 or 30 people who exercise political influence in each community," Williams emphasized.

He said the Society will attempt to single out these leaders through one of three methods. The first would be to use "designated field men" to pick out the key people in a community. The second might be to "go to an appropriate Congressman" for names of leading local people.

As an alternate method, the Society might get the names of local officials, such as the sheriffs and county party chairmen, and ask them for names of others, Williams said.

Because the Society is a "nonprofit educational organization," contributions to it are tax-exempt. The group is accepting contributions "from businessmen and others."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Five lobby registrations not previously listed by Congressional Quarterly have been made available by the Clerk of the House. They are:

AMERICAN TRUCKING ASSOCIATIONS, 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. --

James F. Pinkney, general counsel and of the same address, filed Dec. 1, 1952, on behalf of the ATA. He said he will be interested in "all bills, resolutions and investigations affecting the trucking industry."

Specifically, this will include any legislation affecting the Interstate Commerce Commission, taxes, and labor matters, a spokesman for the group told CQ.

A "primary concern" of ATA at present is the ICC-imposed ban on trip leasing, which has been in effect two years. Trip leasing is the system which permits truckers to lease a truck to carry a load to a certain destination, without having any further responsibility for the equipment once the load has been discharged. The truck would then be leased by another carrier for the return trip.

An ICC order issued in 1951 requires truckers to lease equipment for not less than 30 days. According to the ATA, this "impedes the free movement of trucks and increases the costs of operation to truckers." The net effect is to "suppress competition by trucks," it charges. This ban was upheld by the Supreme Court last January.

Those who favor the ban, say it is designed to "rid the industry of fly-by-night operators and gypsy truckers who present a serious problem of cut-throat competition."

ATA is studying a bill (S 925) introduced by Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), which would revoke the ICC's authority over trip leasing. The measure also has the support of certain farm groups, which are worried about the effects of the ICC ban on the hauling of produce to market. ATA officials told CQ that the ICC ban is backed by certain labor unions, and the railroads.

Pinkney, who placed his salary at \$14,000 yearly, said ATA issues special legislative bulletins, Transport Topics, and Truck Beat.

BURLEY AND DARK LEAF TOBACCO EXPORT ASSOCIATION, INC., 620 S. Broadway, Lexington, Ky.--

Randolph S. Taylor, 1507 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C., registered Nov. 12, 1952, stating an interest in legislation affecting the Mutual Security Agency and the Department of Agriculture.

Taylor told CQ that his organization has a "primary interest" in all legislation affecting foreign trade. Broadly speaking, he said, the Association is against tariff restrictions excepting only "those which are absolutely necessary." It believes that this country "can sell only in proportion to the amount it buys." Therefore, the group will support legislation designed for this purpose, Taylor stated.

He said that his employers "particularly favor" the principle of "trade, not aid," and are opposed to the Buy American Act as a "flag-waving measure that costs our government large amounts of money every day."

The Association is "strongly for" re-enactment of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, and favors using tobacco in foreign economic aid as a "morale-builder." It also backs price support at 90 per cent of parity for tobacco.

Taylor listed his salary at \$10,000 a year.

CENTRAL PUBLIC UTILITIES CORPORATION, 1017 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. --

William M. Rice and John E. Walker, both at 631 Tower Building, Washington, D.C., filed Nov. 4, 1952, for

the Corporation. They asserted they were hired "to advocate, before appropriate Members and committees of the Congress and Administrative agencies, amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to provide for the inclusion in subsection 458 (d) (2), of the principle now set forth in subsection 441 (g) (2).

Rice explained to CQ that this principle is designed to aid manufacturers in computing their excess-profits tax. It allows businessmen to use the face value of stock and bonds in computing their invested capital (the law permits manufacturers to deduct 83 per cent of invested capital as a credit against earnings before the tax is applied).

Under section 458 (d) (2), businessmen must use the cost to the bondholders, which, Rice says, "adds up to an impossible task of computation."

Both men stated their expenses were not to exceed \$500, and that their daily rate for services is \$200.

GOVERNMENT OF GUAM, Agana, Guam --

Ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla.) filed Nov. 11, 1952, as legislative representative for Guam. Included in his interests was all legislation affecting Guam. Specifically, he listed support of an "omnibus bill making certain legislation applicable to Guam," and said he is against "legislation that would adversely affect Guam."

Peterson's address is Lakeland, Fla.

He put his salary at \$2,500 every three months, plus \$625 each quarter "in lieu of expenses."

Peterson filed for the Guam government in 1951. He also has filed on behalf of the Alaska Statehood Committee and U.S. Air Lines, Inc. He has registered for various other interests in the past.

Pressure Points

SPECIAL AMA SESSION

The American Medical Association will hold "an unprecedented" meeting in Washington March 14 to study any proposed reorganization of the Federal Security Administration.

The AMA announced Feb. 21 it has invited President Eisenhower and Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) to appear before the House of Delegates, its policy-making body. The meeting will be the 14th in the history of the AMA. The Association has opposed proposals which it feels would be a step toward compulsory health insurance.

CHILDRENS' LOBBY ASKED

Walter P. Reuther, President of the CIO, has asked for creation of a "children's lobby" to exert power on behalf of a "decent school system for our kids." In a speech before the American Association of School Administrators Feb. 18, Reuther asserted that "the plight of our schools has deteriorated from a national scandal to a national tragedy." This trend must be reversed if young people are going to be able to meet the present international crisis, he declared.



Mitchell Flays Administration

Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell levelled oratorical blasts at the Republicans and predicted that his party would trounce the GOP in 1954 House elections.

In a speech prepared for a Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner at Helena, Mont., Feb. 23, Mitchell said the Republicans must realize farm prices "are just as important as the interest rate or the price of automobiles."

He accused Republicans of referring to price declines by the euphemism of price "adjustments" and asserted, "The men at the helm of the Department of Agriculture are not primarily producers -- they are the business men of agriculture, the 'middle men.'"

At Helena he made his forecast that Democrats would regain House control in 1954 by a "wide majority."

In another Jefferson-Jackson Day speech, Mitchell said in Boise, Idaho, Feb. 21 that the Eisenhower Administration was a "government by tycoon" and scored it on farm and electric power issues.

State Roundup

GEORGIA: The Georgia legislature has passed a bill to outlaw persons engaging in subversive activities. The bill sets March 1 as the deadline for members of subversive groups to resign or leave the state.

NEW JERSEY: Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) Feb. 19 announced his endorsement of the candidacy of Rep. Clifford Case (R N.J.) for the Republican nomination for governor of New Jersey. Smith said of the contenders for the nomination, Case was the "best equipped by experience and record" and was the strongest potential gubernatorial vote-getter.

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), after receiving the backing of Democratic leaders in his Fourth district for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, said Feb. 28 he was "pleased and impressed" but would delay deciding on his candidacy until after a state-wide conference of party leaders.

NEW YORK: Rep. Adam C. Powell, Jr. (D N.Y.) Feb. 23 announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York in 1954.

OREGON: A bill in the Oregon legislature to bar a person elected to office from one party from seeking reelection as the candidate of another was tabled by the state senate's elections committee. Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.), who last year quit the Republican party, had called the bill an admission by "machine politicians" that they could not beat him when he comes up for reelection in 1956. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 247).

VIRGINIA: Ex-Rep. Thomas B. Stanley (D Va.) Feb. 19 filed his candidacy for Democratic nomination for governor of Virginia. Feb. 25 Robert Whitehead, House of Delegates member, ruled himself out of the Democratic gubernatorial race, saying he lacked financial support.

Political Footnotes

READY PATRONAGE LIST

The office of Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), Chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said Feb. 23 a Senate document listing 105,000 to 110,000 federal jobs available for patronage would be published early in March.

The list, printed with Senate permission, was compiled by the Civil Service Commission at the request of the Senate. It will contain jobs not under civil service.

DEPUTY GOP WHIPS

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.), House Republican Whip, Feb. 20 named three deputy House whips for his party. They are Reps. Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa) for the Midwest; Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.) for the East and Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.) for the West.

TRUMAN MEMOIRS

Former President Truman announced Feb. 21 he has sold his memoirs to Life magazine for publication in 1954 or 1955. Mr. Truman did not announce the amount he would be paid, but the sum reportedly was \$600,000.

NAMED ROBERTS AIDE

Raimond Bowles, former chief clerk of the Senate Banking Committee and campaign manager for Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.) in 1950, has been appointed assistant to National GOP Committee Chairman Wesley Roberts. Bowles succeeds ex-Rep. Albert M. Cole, nominated to head the Housing and Home Finance Agency (see page 285).

Presidential Primaries

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) and 17 other Senators of both parties joined in sponsoring a bill (S 1049) to encourage states to let voters choose their preference for Presidential candidates by holding primary elections, instead of party conventions. The bill would extend federal aid to defray expenses of the primaries.

Sponsors in addition to Douglas were Sens. Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.), Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), Wayne Morse (I Ore.), James E. Murray (D Mont.), George A. Smathers (D Fla.), H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), and Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.).

Douglas said Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D Fla.) joined him in drafting the legislation, and introduced a companion measure (HR 96) in the House Jan. 3.

Other bills in both House and Senate also would change the method of selecting President and Vice President.

Floor Action

HOME REPAIRS INSURANCE

The House and Senate Feb. 25 passed identical measures (H J Res 160 and S J Res 27) expanding by \$500 million the Federal Housing Administration's Title I program of insuring private loans for home repairs and improvements. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252).

Both measures boost the present authorized limit of \$1.25 billion on property improvement loan balances outstanding at any one time to \$1.75 billion and require the FHA to refund \$8,333,313 originally invested by the government for the FHA-home repair insurance program.

House Passage

The House passed H J Res 160 on a 296-0 division vote after rejecting two amendments and a motion to recommit the bill.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) offered an amendment aimed at curbing what he termed "an alarming increase in discrimination in housing." His motion to ban restrictions on FHA property improvement insurance grants because of race, color, or creed was rejected on a 16-49 division. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) objected to what he termed "this piecemeal method of providing against discrimination."

The House also rejected by voice vote an amendment proposed by Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) to limit interest rates under the program to six per cent a year on the unpaid balances of the loans. Multer claimed that interest rates average about 9.7 per cent a year, and Wright Patman (D Tex.) said present rates "border on usury."

The House agreed to a Committee amendment requiring an \$8,333,313.65 refund to the Treasury by voice vote.

Before passage of the resolution, Multer moved to recommit H J Res 160 with instructions to include his six per cent interest rate provision. The motion was rejected, first on a 33-107 division, and then on a 79-290 roll call. (For voting, see chart, p. 276).

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.) -- Bar restrictions of FHA-home repair insurance grants because of race, color or creed. Division, 16-49.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Limit simple interest rate on the unpaid balance of FHA-insured loans to six per cent yearly. Voice.

Senate Acts

After brief discussion, the Senate passed its resolution (S J Res 27) to increase by \$500 million the FHA home repair loan insurance authorization. Passage was by voice vote and was preceded by Senate approval, also on a voice vote, of an amendment to require an \$8.3 million FHA refund.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) -- Require FHA to repay \$8,333,313.65 to the Treasury. Voice.

DISPLACED COMMUNITIES

The Senate Feb. 25 passed without objection and without amendment a bill (S 799) to amend the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 so that displaced communities will be among those eligible for federal grants and loans.

The bill was intended to cover New Ellenton, S.C., originally on the site of the Savannah River H-Bomb plant. The entire town was moved, and it then applied for a grant under the 1951 Act to build water and sewer systems. The Housing and Home Finance Agency, however, ruled that New Ellenton was ineligible because the AEC plant would not be affected by the lack of such a system.

OBSCENE MAIL BAN

Moving to tighten the law prohibiting interstate transportation of obscene matter, the Senate Feb. 25 passed without objection bills to broaden the definition of banned material to apply to anything that is obscene, lewd or filthy (S 11); and (S 10) to ban interstate transportation of such matter by private conveyance, as well as mail or common carrier, for the purpose of sale or distribution. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252).

AIRPORT DAMAGES

On a call of the calendar, the Senate Feb. 25 passed without a record vote S 35 to reactivate and extend federal authority to reimburse public airports for damages resulting from military operations. The bill would extend the deadline for filing claims to six months after the end of the national emergency created by the Korean war or after the military returned the airport to the owner.

HOUSE COMMITTEE FUNDS

The House adopted a series of resolutions Feb. 24 granting a number of its committees subpoena power, investigatory authority or expense money. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 199, for summary of projected House and Senate investigations.)

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

The Un-American Activities Committee was granted \$300,000 for expenses when the House adopted H Res 119 on a 315-2 roll call, in which only Reps. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and Roy W. Wier (D Minn.) voted no. (For voting, see chart, p. 276).

Approval came after debate during which Chet Holifield (D Calif.) asked if the forthcoming Committee probe of communism in educational institutions would protect the rights of witnesses. Bernard V. Kearney (R N.Y.) replied, "We are not going on a witch hunt," and Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) said, "We're not interested in textbooks ... we're after Communists."

SMALL BUSINESS

The House also adopted H Res 131, granting the Select Committee on Small Business \$135,000 to cover expenses incurred during this session of Congress. The resolution was agreed to by voice vote.

GREEN LIGHT FOR PROBES

Paving the way for renewal of several subcommittee probes, the House adopted a series of resolutions by voice vote authorizing investigations by, and granting subpoena power to the following standing Committees: Judiciary (H Res 50); Post Office and Civil Service (H Res 32); Ways and Means (H Res 91); Foreign Affairs (H Res 113); Education and Labor (H Res 115); and Armed Services (H Res 125). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 251).

The House's action gave the green light to the subcommittees probing the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Justice Department, and military procurement practices. And two Post Office and Civil Service subcommittees will begin their probes of surplus federal personnel and the civil service system.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

On a voice vote the House Feb. 25 passed H Res 150, to provide \$355,050 for expenses of the Committee on Government Operations headed by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.).

SENATE PROBES

The Senate Feb. 20 voted funds for three special investigating committees. Adopted by the Senate after brief debate were:

S Res 44, extending the authority for investigation of the effectiveness of foreign information programs to June 30, 1953, and authorizing \$25,000. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 199ff).

S Res 45, extending probe authority for fuel reserves by the Interior Committee to Jan. 31, 1954, and authorizing \$10,000.

S Res 62, providing \$5,000 for a Judiciary Subcommittee investigation of federal prisons.

The Senate Feb. 20 also approved a resolution (S Res 56) providing for additional personnel and funds for the Committee on Government Operations.

The amount authorized was \$10,400.

OFFICER CEILING

The House Feb. 25 passed and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 2332) to ease temporarily percentage limitations placed on armed services junior officers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252). The bill was passed by roll-call vote, 370-0. (For voting, see chart, p. 276). It would prevent the demotion or "freezing" in rank of about 10,000 naval officers.

Armed Services Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) told the House stop-gap legislation was necessary to permit the Committee to review the entire officer structure. Short said, "perhaps too many promotions have been made too fast." Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), ranking Democrat on the Committee, said it would be necessary to limit the number of temporary promotions in the Army and Air Force. As passed, the bill also would ease slightly the percentage allowed for "middle grade" officers to account for medical men entering service under the doctors draft. The "middle" grades

are lieutenant-commander and commander in the Navy, and major and lieutenant colonel in the other services.

CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its current and permanent material, CQ periodically publishes corrections and clarifications for its Weekly Report and Almanacs. The corrections noted here are to be made in CQ Weekly Report for 1953. Page and paragraph are cited to make it easier to locate the changes. (For a previous list of corrections, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 153).

Page viii of Special Supplement No. 1-A (Facts and figures on membership of 83rd Congress) -- Col. 9 should have check opposite name of O'Hara (D Ill.), indicating veteran status.

Page xx of Special Supplement No. 1-B (listing Committee memberships) -- Col. 1, paragraph under headings, Appropriations Committee's Subcommittees, House, should read, "with Republicans on the left, Democrats on the right."

Page 135 -- Col. 1, eliminate subhead and last five paragraphs. In col. 2, make year over last Senate-House columns of table read 1947, not 1949. Years covered by table thus should be 1953, 1951, and 1947.

Page 186, 11th paragraph under heading Senate Finances Probe -- In lines three and four make it Internal Security Subcommittee, (not Permanent Investigations).

NIXON'S CAMPAIGN FUNDS

A campaign expenditure report filed with the Clerk of the House Dec. 29 by Dana C. Smith of Pasadena, Calif., showed Smith received \$25,056.63 as contributions to Vice President Richard M. Nixon's campaign last fall.

The report covers the period from Nixon's nomination in July until Dec. 26, 1952. Smith was trustee of the \$18,000 fund for then-Senator Nixon which became a campaign issue last year.

Of the \$25,056.63 Smith received in contributions, he spent a small part and turned the balance over to regular political financing groups, he said. He listed \$12,844.28 as given to the United Republican Finance Committee in Los Angeles and \$8,593.24 as turned over to the Republican National Committee in Washington, after the election.

Among contributions reported were \$5,000 from William J. Murphy of New York and \$1,000 from William C. Bullitt of Conway, Mass.

The Republican National Finance Committee said Feb. 26 it had no record of any contribution from Smith in 1952.

ERRAND BOYS

Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.) said Feb. 24 that some majors in the Pentagon serve as errand boys. Poff said money could be saved by transferring some of the "high brass" from the Pentagon to the military field "where they belong."

House Votes: Un-American; Officers; Repair Loans

3. Housing Loan Insurance (H J Res 160). Increase FHA property improvement loan insurance authorization from \$1.25 billion to \$1.75 billion. Multer (D N.Y.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to insert language limiting interest rate to maximum of six per cent per annum on unpaid balances. Rejected. 79-290, Feb. 25. See story, p. 274.

TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	REPUBLICAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	DEMOCRAT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAS	315	370	79								YEAS	168	195	2								YEAS	146	173	77							
NAYS	2	0	290								NAYS	0	0	198								NAYS	2	0	91							
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10																																
ALABAMA											9 Landrum (D) Y Y N											MAINE										
5 Andrews (D) ? ? X											7 Lanham (D) Y Y N											1 Bale (R) ? Y N										
9 Battle (D) Y Y N											1 Preston (D) Y Y N											3 McIntire (R) Y Y N										
1 Boykin (D) Y Y N											6 Vinson (D) Y Y N											2 McInnis (R) Y Y N										
7 Elliott (D) Y Y Y											8 Wheeler (D) Y Y N											MARYLAND										
2 Grant (D) Y Y N											IDAHO											5 Devereux (R) Y Y N										
8 Jones (D) Y Y N											2 Budge (R) Y Y N											4 Fallon (D) Y Y Y										
5 Rains (D) Y Y N											1 Pfost (D) Y Y Y											7 Friedel (D) Y Y ✓										
4 Roberts (D) Y Y Y											ILLINOIS											3 Garmatz (D) Y Y Y										
6 Selden (D) ? Y N											16 Allen (R) Y Y N											6 Hyde (R) Y Y N										
ARIZONA											17 Arends (R) Y Y N											1 Miller (R) Y Y N										
2 Patten (D) Y Y N											25 Bishop (R) Y Y N											5 Small (R) Y Y N										
1 Rhodes (R) Y Y N											19 Chipherfield (R) Y Y X											MASSACHUSETTS										
ARKANSAS											21 Mack (D) ? Y Y											6 Bates (R) Y Y N										
1 Gathings (D) Y ✓ N											15 Mason (R) ? ? ?											2 Boland (R) ? Y Y										
4 Harris (D) ? Y N											24 Price (D) Y Y Y											10 Curtis (R) Y Y N										
5 Hays (D) ? ? ?											14 Reed (R) Y Y N											4 Donohue (D) ? ? ✓										
2 Mills (D) ✓ Y N											20 Simpson (R) Y Y N											8 Goodwin (R) ✓ Y N										
6 Norrell (D) ✓ Y Y											22 Springer (R) ? Y ?											1 Hesilton (R) ✓ Y N										
3 Trimble (D) Y Y X											18 Veide (R) ? Y N											7 Lane (D) Y Y Y										
CALIFORNIA											23 Vursell (R) ? ? ?											14 Martin (R) - - -										
7 Alien (R) ? ? N											Chicago—Cook County											12 McCormack (D) Y Y Y										
13 Bramblett (R) Y Y N											3 Busbey (R) Y Y N											9 Nicholson (R) Y Y N										
6 Condon (D) Y Y Y											13 Church (R) Y Y N											11 O'Neill (D) ✓ Y Y										
2 Engle (D) ? Y Y											1 Dawson (D) ? ? ✓											3 Philbin (D) ? ? ✓										
10 Gubser (R) Y Y N											8 Gordon (D) ? ? ✓											5 Rogers (R) Y Y N										
14 Hagen (D) Y Y Y											10 Hoffman (R) Y Y N											13 Wigglesworth (R) Y Y N										
12 Hurter (R) Y Y N											12 Jonas (R) ? Y N											MICHIGAN										
11 Johnson (R) Y Y ?											5 Kluczynski (D) Y Y Y											12 Bennett (R) Y Y N										
4 Mailliard (R) Y Y N											4 McVey (R) Y Y N											8 Bentley (R) Y Y N										
8 Miller (D) ? Y Y											6 O'Brien (D) Y Y Y											10 Cederberg (R) Y Y N										
3 Moss (D) Y Y Y											2 O'Hara (D) ? Y Y											6 Clardy (R) Y Y N										
29 Phillips (R) Y ? N											11 Sheehan (R) Y Y N											18 Dondero (R) ? ? ?										
1 Scudder (R) Y Y N											9 Yates (D) ? Y N											5 Ford (R) Y Y N										
5 Shelley (D) ? ? ✓											7 Vacancy											4 Hoffman (R) Y Y N										
27 Sheppard (D) Y Y Y											INDIANA											11 Knox (R) Y Y N										
28 Utt (R) Y Y N											4 Adair (R) Y Y N											2 Meader (R) Y Y N										
30 Wilson (R) Y Y N											5 Beamer (R) ? Y N											3 Shafer (R) ? Y N										
9 Younger (R) ✓ Y N											7 Bray (R) Y Y N											9 Thompson (R) Y Y N										
Los Angeles County											11 Brownson (R) ? Y N											7 Wolcott (R) Y Y N										
23 Doyle (D) Y Y Y											3 Crumpacker (R) Y Y N											Detroit—Wayne County										
21 Hiestand (R) Y Y Y											2 Hilleck (R) Y Y N											15 Dingell (D) ? ? ✓										
25 Hillings (R) Y Y N											6 Harden (R) Y Y N											16 Lesinski (D) Y Y Y										
20 Hinshaw (R) ? Y N											10 Harvey (R) Y Y N											1 Machrowicz (D) Y Y Y										
19 Hollifield (D) Y ? Y											1 Madden (D) ? ? ✓											17 Oakman (R) Y Y N										
22 Holt (R) Y Y N											8 Merrill (R) ? Y N											13 O'Brien (D) Y Y Y										
18 Hosmer (R) Y Y N											9 Wilson (R) ? Y N											14 Rabaut (D) ? ? ✓										
16 Jackson (R) Y Y N											IOWA											MINNESOTA										
17 King (D) Y Y Y											5 Cunningham (R) Y Y N											7 Andersen (R) Y Y N										
15 McDonough (R) Y Y N											6 Dolliver (R) ? Y N											1 Andresen (R) Y Y N										
24 Poulson (R) Y Y N											3 Gross (R) Y Y N											8 Blatnik (D) Y Y Y										
26 Vorty (D) Y Y Y											8 Hoever (R) Y Y N											9 Hagen (R) ? ? ?										
COLORADO											7 Jensen (R) Y Y N											5 Judd (R) Y ? N										
4 Aspinall (D) Y Y N											4 LeCompte (R) ? Y N											6 Marshall (D) Y Y N										
3 Chenoweth (R) Y Y N											1 Martin (R) ? Y N											4 McCarthy (D) ? Y N										
2 Hill (R) Y Y N											2 Talle (R) Y Y N											2 O'Hara (R) ✓ Y N										
1 Rogers (D) Y Y N											KANSAS											3 Wier (D) N Y N										
CONNECTICUT											3 George (R) Y Y N											MISSISSIPPI										
5 Cretella (R) Y Y N											5 Hope (R) ? Y N											1 Abernethy (D) Y Y N										
1 Dodd (D) Y Y Y											1 Miller (D) Y Y Y											6 Colmer (D) Y Y N										
4 Morano (R) Y Y N											4 Rees (R) Y Y N											3 Smith (D) Y Y N										
5 Patterson (R) Y Y N											2 Scrivner (R) Y Y N											2 Whitten (D) ? Y N										
AL Sadiak (R) Y Y N											6 Smith (R) Y Y N											4 Williams (D) ? ? X										
2 Seely-Brown (R) Y Y N											KENTUCKY											5 Winstead (D) Y Y N										
DELAWARE											4 Chelf (D) ? ? ?											MISSOURI										
AL Warburton (R) Y Y N											8 Golden (R) Y Y N											5 Bolling (D) Y ? Y										
FLORIDA											1 Gregory (D) ? Y N											9 Cannon (D) Y Y Y										
2 Bennett (D) Y Y N											7 Perkins (D) Y Y Y											8 Carnahan (D) Y Y Y										
1 Campbell (D) ? ? X											3 Robison (R) Y Y N											6 Cole (R) Y Y N										
7 Haley (D) Y Y N											5 Spence (D) Y Y N											2 Curtis (R) Y Y N										
5 Herlong (D) Y Y N											6 Watts (D) Y Y N											4 Hillelson (R) Y Y N										
4 Lantaff (D) Y Y N											2 Withers (D) Y Y N											10 Jones (D) Y ? ?										
8 Matthews (D) Y Y N											LOUISIANA											1 Karsten (D) Y Y Y										
6 Rogers (D) ? Y N											2 Boggs (D) Y Y N											11 Moulder (D) Y Y ✓										
3 Sikes (D) ? ? X											4 Brooks (D) Y Y ✓											7 Short (R) Y Y Y										
GEORGIA											1 Hebert (D) Y Y N											3 Sullivan (D) Y Y Y										
10 Brown (D) Y Y N											8 Long (D) Y Y Y											MONTANA										
4 Camp (D) Y Y N											6 Morrison (D) Y ? X											2 D'Ewart (R) Y Y N										
2 Pilcher (D) Y Y ?											5 Passman (D) Y Y X											1 Metcalf (D) Y Y Y										
5 Davis (D) Y Y N											7 Thompson (D) Y Y N											NEBRASKA										
3 Forrester (D) Y Y N											3 Willis (D) Y Y N											1 Curtis (R) ? Y N										

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

RECORD VOTES

NOT RECORDED:

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE:

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3 Harrington (R)	Y	?	?								11 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N								1 Rivers (D)	?	?	X							
2 Hruska (R)	Y	Y	N								12 Shuford (D)	Y	Y	N								SOUTH DAKOTA										
4 Miller (R)	Y	?	N								NORTH DAKOTA											2 Berry (R)	Y	Y	N							
NEVADA											AL Burdick (D)	Y	Y	N								1 Love (R)	Y	Y	N							
AL Young (R)	Y	Y	N								AL Krueger (R)	Y	Y	N								TENNESSEE										
NEW HAMPSHIRE											OHIO											3 Baker (R)	Y	?	X							
2 Cotton (R)	Y	Y	N								14 Ayres (R)	?	Y	N								8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	N							
1 McGraw (R)	?	?	?	?							23 Bender (R)	✓	Y	N								9 Davis (D)	Y	?	?							
NEW JERSEY											8 Betts (R)	Y	Y	N								4 Evans (D)	Y	Y	N							
11 Addonizio (D)	Y	Y	Y								22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	Y	N								3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	N							
3 Auchincloss (R)	?	?	N								11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	Y	N								7 Murray (D)	Y	Y	N							
8 Canfield (R)	Y	Y	N								16 Bow (R)	Y	Y	N								5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	N							
6 Case (R)	?	?	N								7 Brown (R)	Y	Y	N								1 Reece (R)	?	?	N							
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	Y	Y	N								5 Clevenger (R)	Y	Y	N								6 Sutton (D)	Y	?	?							
2 Hand (R)	Y	Y	N								21 Crosser (D)	Y	Y	Y								TEXAS										
14 Hart (D)	?	?	✓								20 Feighan (D)	?	?	✓								15 Bentsen (D)	?	Y	N							
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y								18 Hays (D)	Y	Y	N								2 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	N							
12 Kean (R)	Y	Y	N								2 Hess (R)	Y	Y	N								17 Burleson (D)	Y	Y	N							
9 Osmers (R)	?	?	N								10 Jenkins (R)	Y	Y	N								AL Dies (D)	Y	Y	N							
10 Rodino (D)	Y	Y	Y								19 Kirwan (D)	Y	Y	Y								7 Dowdy (D)	Y	Y	Y							
13 Sieminski (D)	Y	Y	✓								4 McCulloch (R)	Y	?	X								21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y	N							
7 Widnall (R)	?	?	N								17 McGregor (R)	Y	Y	Y								3 Gentry (D)	Y	Y	Y							
1 Wolverson (R)	Y	Y	N								6 Polk (D)	✓	Y	Y								13 Hard (D)	Y	Y	Y							
NEW MEXICO											9 Reams (I)	Y	Y	N								20 Kilday (D)	?	?	?							
AL Dempsey (D)	Y	Y	N								3 Schenck (R)	?	Y	N								12 Lucas (D)	Y	Y	N							
AL Fernandez (D)	Y	Y	N								1 Scherer (R)	Y	Y	N								14 Lyle (D)	Y	Y	N							
NEW YORK											15 Secrest (D)	?	?	✓								19 Mahon (D)	Y	Y	N							
3 Becker (R)	Y	Y	N								12 Vorys (R)	Y	Y	N								1 Patman (D)	Y	Y	Y							
37 Cole (R)	Y	Y	N								13 Weichel (R)	?	Y	N								11 Pogue (D)	Y	Y	N							
2 Derounian (R)	✓	Y	N								OKLAHOMA											4 Rayburn (D)	Y	Y	N							
26 Gamble (R)	?	?	X								3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	N								16 Regan (D)	Y	Y	?							
27 Gwinn (R)	Y	Y	X								1 Belcher (R)	Y	Y	N								18 Rogers (D)	Y	?	?							
32 Kearney (R)	Y	Y	N								2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	N								6 Teague (D)	?	?	N							
38 Keating (R)	Y	Y	X								5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	N								8 Thomas (D)	Y	Y	Y							
33 Kilburn (R)	Y	Y	N								4 Steed (D)	Y	Y	N								9 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	N							
40 Miller (R)	Y	Y	N								6 Wickersham (D)	X	Y	N								10 Thornberry (D)	Y	Y	N							
30 O'Brien (D)	?	?	✓								OREGON											5 Wilson (D)	X	Y	N							
39 Ostertag (R)	Y	Y	N								3 Angell (R)	Y	✓	N								UTAH										
42 Pillion (R)	?	Y	N								2 Coon (R)	Y	?	N								2 Dawson (R)	Y	?	N							
41 Radwan (R)	Y	Y	N								4 Ellsworth (R)	?	?	N								1 Stringfellow (R)	Y	Y	N							
43 Reed (R)	Y	Y	?								1 Norblad (R)	Y	Y	N								VERMONT										
35 Riehlman (R)	Y	Y	N								PENNSYLVANIA											AL Prosty (R)	Y	Y	N							
28 St. George (R)	?	Y	N								11 Bonin (R)	Y	Y	N								VIRGINIA										
36 Taber (R)	Y	Y	N								30 Buchanan (D)	Y	Y	Y								4 Abbtitt (D)	Y	Y	N							
31 Taylor (R)	?	Y	N								17 Bush (R)	?	Y	N								10 Broyles (R)	Y	Y	N							
1 Wainwright (R)	Y	Y	N								10 Carrigg (R)	?	✓	N								3 Gary (D)	Y	Y	N							
29 Wharton (R)	Y	Y	X								29 Corbett (R)	Y	Y	N								2 Hardy (D)	Y	Y	N							
34 Williams (R)	Y	Y	N								9 Dague (R)	Y	Y	N								7 Harrison (D)	?	Y	N							
New York City											28 Eberharter (D)	Y	Y	Y								6 Poff (R)	Y	Y	N							
5 Bosch (R)	Y	Y	N								12 Fenton (R)	Y	Y	N								1 Robeson (D)	Y	Y	N							
24 Buckley (D)	?	?	✓								27 Fulton (R)	Y	Y	N								8 Smith (D)	?	Y	N							
11 Celler (D)	N	Y	Y								23 Gavin (R)	✓	Y	N								5 Vacancy										
17 Coudert (R)	?	?	X								25 Graham (R)	Y	Y	N								WASHINGTON										
7 Delaney (D)	?	Y	Y								7 James (R)	?	Y	N								9 Wamoler (R)	Y	Y	N							
23 Dollinger (D)	?	Y	Y								24 Kearns (R)	?	Y	N								4 Holmes (R)	Y	Y	N							
18 Donovan (D)	Y	?	N								21 Kelley (D)	Y	Y	Y								5 Horan (R)	Y	Y	N							
12 Dorn (R)	Y	Y	N								8 King (R)	Y	Y	N								3 Mack (R)	Y	Y	N							
22 Fine (D)	?	Y	Y								13 McConnell (R)	Y	Y	N								AL Magnuson (D)	Y	Y	Y							
25 Fino (R)	?	Y	Y								26 Morgan (D)	?	Y	Y								1 Pelly (R)	✓	Y	N							
8 Heiler (D)	Y	Y	Y								16 Munnis (R)	Y	Y	N								6 Tolleson (R)	?	Y	N							
6 Holtzman (D)	Y	Y	Y								14 Rhodes (D)	Y	Y	Y								2 Westland (R)	Y	Y	N							
21 Javits (R)	X	?	?								22 Saylor (R)	Y	Y	N								WEST VIRGINIA										
10 Kelly (D)	?	Y	Y								18 Stimpson (R)	Y	?	N								3 Batley (D)	Y	Y	N							
9 Keogh (D)	?	Y	Y								19 Stauffer (R)	Y	?	N								6 Byrd (D)	Y	Y	Y							
19 Klein (D)	?	Y	Y								20 Van Zandt (R)	Y	Y	N								5 Kee (D)	Y	Y	Y							
4 Latham (R)	Y	Y	N								15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	✓								1 Molloy (D)	?	?	✓							
13 Multer (D)	Y	Y	Y								Philadelphia											4 Neal (R)										
16 Powell (D)	?	Y	X								1 Barrett (D)	?	Y	X								2 Staggers (D)	?	Y	✓							
15 Ray (R)	?	Y	X								3 Byrne (D)	?	Y	Y								WISCONSIN										
14 Rooney (D)	Y	Y	Y								4 Chudoff (D)	?	Y	Y								8 Byrnes (R)	Y	Y	N							
20 Roosevelt (D)	?	Y	Y								2 Granahan (D)	?	Y	X								2 Davis (R)	Y	Y	N							
NORTH CAROLINA											5 Green (D)	?	?	✓								9 Hull (R)	Y	Y	N							
9 Alexander (D)	Y	Y	N								6 Scott (R)																					

What New Index Does

BLS REASSESSES THE "MARKET BASKET"

The new, revised Consumer Price Index of the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics compares prices paid by urban families of moderate income in January, 1953, with the average paid in the 1947-1949 period. BLS says these families, with an average income of \$4,160 after taxes, represent 64 per cent of U.S. urban dwellers and 40 per cent of the total population.

The BLS surveys the retail prices of 300 items, ranging from food to dentists' bills, which make up what the Bureau calls the "market basket." The index "measures only changes in prices; it tells nothing about changes in the kinds and amounts of goods and services families buy, or the total amount families spend for living, or the difference in living costs in different places," according to BLS. Released Feb. 27, the first of the new-basis figures was as of mid-January. The index was 113.9—down two-tenths of one per cent from mid-December but 13.9 per cent above the 1947-49 level.

In preparation for over three years, the new index differs from the old in these ways:

Prices of 300 items (including TV sets and frozen foods) instead of 225 are taken into account.

Prices in 46 cities and towns (population range: 2,500 to over a million) instead of 34 large cities are surveyed.

The base period, for comparison purposes, is the average of prices in 1947-1949, instead of 1935-1939.

The percentage of total expenditures that a family spends, on such items as food and housing, is revised on the basis of a new survey.

FIRST SURVEY IN 1918

The Bureau's first survey of consumer expenditures was made in 1918. The following year it issued its first cost-of-living index, computing price levels from 1913 up to 1919. Regular monthly indexes have been issued since January, 1941.

After a 1949 Congressional authorization to modernize the Consumer Price Index, the Bureau, early in 1951, began releasing two indexes: the "old series" and an "interim adjusted" index based on partially revised figures. It announced that both would be discontinued after December, 1952, with the "interim" index linked to the new revised index for January, 1953, to form a continuous series.

During 1952 a number of labor-management contracts using the old index to reckon cost-of-living fluctuations were renegotiated to make use of the forthcoming new index. Walter Reuther, however, as head of the CIO Auto Workers, rejected "transition agreements" worked out, on the basis of the "interim adjusted" index, by the UAW with motor companies in March, 1951. He contended that the 1953 revised index would not constitute "a continuation of the 'adjusted' index" and asked that his union's contracts be re-opened for negotiations.

The railroad brotherhoods, the AFL and many employers asked the government to continue the old index until they could work out transition agreements.

Tax Reductions

Statements offered three points of view on tax reductions -- some wanted them, some didn't, and others didn't know.

For example, Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey said Feb. 24 that it will be "two or three months" before the new Administration, which has to assemble "an awful lot of data," will make definite tax recommendations to Congress. "We're just getting our feet on the ground," he said.

But Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.), sponsor of the tax-reduction bill (HR 1) in the House, told a building industry conference Feb. 25 that lower taxes will raise federal revenues by stimulating business and payrolls. "Businessmen...did a grand job for the country," Reed said. "I'm going to help them get a tax reduction."

And the Americans For Democratic Action Feb. 21 attacked "tax-slashing enthusiasts" in Congress who were willing to leave the budget in a state of precarious balance "for the political fruits of lower taxes."

On Jan. 30 President Eisenhower asked the BLS to "resume as quickly as possible" the publication of the old index, and to continue it through June, 1953. Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin then ordered the Bureau to re-establish the "old series" and urged labor-management negotiators to expedite their efforts to shift "escalator contracts" to the revised index.

Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, said Feb. 3 that since the staff which previously compiled the old index had been dismissed and information was not available from some cities left off the new index, the old index for January could "hardly be ready before April 1." He and Durkin emphasized that the new index will be "the official index of the government." On Feb. 19, the House passed a supplemental appropriation bill (HR 3053) which included \$150,000 for the six-month continuation of the old index. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 248).

SLICES IN SPENDING PIE ALTERED

The following chart indicates how the average wage-earner's family parcels out its expenditures. The BLS based its figures for the new index on a 1950 survey, brought up to date, and those for the old index on a 1934-1936 survey, subsequently adjusted for post-war buying habits.

	New Index*	Old Index**
Food	30.1%	39.8%
Housing	32.0	26.2
Apparel	9.7	11.7
Transportation	11.0	7.6
Medical care	4.7	3.2
Personal care	2.1	2.4
Reading & recreation	5.4	2.8
Other goods (tobacco & liquor)	5.0	2.0
Unallocated	---	4.3
	100.0%	100.0%



FOR ACTION ON NOMINATIONS -- See page 285.

Action

CATTLE PRICES -- The House Agriculture Committee Feb. 23 unanimously approved a four-point program to bolster cattle prices. The program, proposed Feb. 20 by a subcommittee headed by Rep. William S. Hill (R Colo.), calls for expanded military purchases of meat, emphasis on meat in school lunches, emergency loans and import controls (CQ Weekly Report, p. 257).

On the same day, Committee Chairman Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) said that Agriculture Department officials are considering following the Committee's recommendation for an emergency beef purchase program for school lunches. On Feb. 26, Hope, together with Reps. Hill, Charles B. Hoeven (R Iowa) and W. R. Poage (D Tex.), met with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson to discuss the entire program, and the possibilities for putting it into effect.

DAIRY INDUSTRY PROBE

A House Agriculture Subcommittee announced Feb. 23 that it will make a "complete investigation" of the dairy industry with the aim of developing legislation to solve the surplus problem.

SENATE GROUP'S ACTION

The Senate Agriculture Committee called in two newly-installed officials of the Agriculture Department Feb. 23 to outline the price support situation.

John H. Davis, head of the Commodity Credit Corporation, and Howard K. Gordon, head of the Production and Marketing Administration, emphasized that the Department is taking action to adjust farm production goals in light of current farm price conditions. They said that Secretary Ezra Taft Benson already had asked cotton growers to raise a million less bales of cotton than the 1953 goal set by former Secretary Charles F. Brannan.

Davis told the group his agency is launching a "vigorous effort" to get rid of big stocks of commodities now held by CCC under the price support program. The problem, he said, is how to get rid of these products "without depressing the market."

POST OFFICE PROBE -- The Senate Rules Committee Feb. 25 approved S Res 49 which would provide an over-all investigation of the Post Office Department. The bill also would provide \$100,000 to the Senate Post Office Committee for the probe. Post Office Committee Chairman Frank Carlson (R Kan.) said this year's deficit will be about \$641 million.

SUN RIVER PROJECT -- The House Reclamation Subcommittee Feb. 25 approved a bill (HR 1991) which would write off \$298,000 construction costs assessed by the Reclamation Bureau against the Greenfields Division, Sun River irrigation project, Montana. A similar measure was vetoed by President Truman in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 361).

GI DEPENDENTS -- The House Armed Services Committee Feb. 24 voted to report HR 2330, a bill to extend the Dependents Assistance Act for the armed forces from April 30, 1953, to July 1, 1955. Approved by Congress after the start of the Korean war, the law provides living allowances ranging from \$51.30 to \$96.90 monthly for eligible dependents of enlisted men.

"OPERATION ECONOMY" -- Rep. John Taber (R N.Y.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced Feb. 22 the appointment of 75 business and management "experts" to help trim the budget for fiscal 1954. The effort was dubbed "operation economy" by Taber, who said the group would report to the Committee within six weeks.

Taber said the group would work in "teams," with each team responsible for a particular agency of the government. Among important targets, Taber said, were the Departments of Defense and Interior and the Atomic Energy Commission. The "experts" will receive the \$50 a day consultants fee from Committee funds.

PERSECUTION CONDEMNED -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 25 approved unanimously a resolution (S Res 84) condemning persecution of Jews in Russia and its satellites. The resolution also condemned persecution of other minority groups.

The resolution would ask President Eisenhower to protest the persecutions in the UN General Assembly.

The measure reported by the Committee was adapted from one previously introduced by more than a score of Senators (CQ Weekly Report, p. 249). The previous resolution (S Res 70) was aimed only at persecution of Jews.

Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa), meeting with Thorton B. Morton, Assistant Secretary of State, agreed Feb. 24 to the version including other minority groups. The State Department recommended the broadened version because it thought a resolution aimed only at Jewish persecution might be used by Russia for propaganda in Arab nations.

New Hearings

SECRET AGREEMENTS -- Senate and House Committees began consideration of a resolution to repudiate any interpretations of World War II agreements "which have been perverted to bring about the subjugation of free peoples."

The proposed resolution, sent to Congress by President Eisenhower after consultation with Congressional leaders, however, brought criticism from some lawmakers who said it did not go far enough, toward condemning the agreements, executed by Democratic Administrations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 250).

FEB. 20 --

The President's draft of the resolution was handed to Congress Feb. 20. In addition to rejecting "inter-

pretations" bringing about subjugation, the resolution called for "proclaiming the hope that the peoples who have been subjected to the captivity of Soviet despotism shall again enjoy the right of self-determination within a framework that will sustain the peace."

The preamble of the resolution noted that the United States in "secret conferences" made international agreements "concerning other peoples" and said Russia clearly violated the intent of the agreements.

The resolution did not specify the agreements. But State Department officials referred to a 1950 House Foreign Affairs Committee listing of violations of agreements. Agreements cited included those made by Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin at Teheran and Yalta and by former President Truman with Stalin, Churchill and Attlee at Potsdam in mid-1945.

FEB. 21 --

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee termed the resolution as suggested by the President "disappointing" for not going far enough.

FEB. 24 --

The Senate's Democratic Policy Committee unanimously approved a statement by Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) promising party support for the resolution as proposed by President Eisenhower.

FEB. 26 --

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to urge approval of the resolution. He said Congress should avoid controversy over whether the past agreements between the U.S. and Russia were wise in all respects. Instead, he advocated action looking to the future liberation of captive countries and stirring their faith in eventual liberation.

He said the resolution was "an act of great historical importance" and that virtually unanimous approval of Congress was needed to bring the desired psychological effect throughout the world.

Dulles said the resolution would not stand in the way of later repudiation of wartime agreements, though "it would be premature now to throw into discard all the 25 or more agreements negotiated during World War II."

Later Feb. 26, Dulles appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in a two-hour closed session. The meeting ended without agreement on terms of the resolution.

Chairman Wiley said further hearings would be delayed until March 3 while Dulles studied suggestions by some Senators for broadening the language of the document.

FUNDS BILL -- The Senate Appropriations Committee, headed by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.), began open hearings Feb. 23 on the House-passed supplemental appropriations bill (HR 3053) for fiscal 1953. The House total of \$925,172,920 was 60 per cent less than former President Truman's request for \$2,313,719,590. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 248).

FEB. 23 --

The Senate unit heard federal agency representatives ask for restoration of some funds cut by the House. A

letter from Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams said Mr. Eisenhower "would appreciate it" if the Senate group would approve supplemental funds to keep the three-member Council of Economic Advisers going for fiscal 1953. The House had slashed a \$75,000 request to \$25,000.

In her first official appearance before a Congressional Committee, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Federal Security Administrator, testified that about 1,200 Social Security Administration employees would be dropped by June 30 unless the Senate restored \$2,360,000 for the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program.

Officials of the Bureau of Public Roads asked for \$15 million for federal-aid access roads. The House had cut its original request of \$23 million to \$8 million.

FEB. 24 --

Officials of the Office of Education asked the Senate to approve their full request of \$24 million for aid to schools in federally affected areas. The House had granted \$20.5 million for that purpose. U.S. Commissioner of Education Earl J. McGrath also testified.

Rep. E. C. Gathings (D Ark.) urged Senate cooperation in seeing that \$300,000 slated for shipping paper-bound books to troops in Korea isn't used for sending obscene literature "based upon sexual deviations and perversions"

During testimony by Civil Service Commissioner James M. Mitchell in favor of a \$1 million appropriation for a probe of U.S. employees of the UN, Committee members protested CSC secrecy regarding files on federal employees.

FEB. 25 --

Defense Department officials declared they could transfer unobligated funds to cover most of their \$1.2 billion request, but they urged approval of an \$11,126,000 army request for station allowances under travel regulations covering all the armed services.

INTERNAL REVENUE -- A House Ways and Means subcommittee began a new series of hearings Feb. 25 on the operations of the Internal Revenue Bureau's Alcohol Tax Unit. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 346-351). The group was voted probe powers by the House Feb. 24 with passage of H Res 91.

FEB. 25 --

Henry R. Peterson, New York ATU official, testified that a cousin of ex-Sen. Millard Tydings (D Md.) escaped disciplinary action as an Atlanta, Ga., tax agent in 1948 because of "political intervention" in Washington. Peterson said that Donald S. Tydings, now an examiner for the ATU division in Washington, was investigated by Treasury agents in 1948 for allegedly borrowing money from an Atlanta liquor dealer, James Garner, and failing to pay it back.

Garner said, in Atlanta, that Tydings never borrowed money from him. He said he was then an officer of the Bank of Atlanta, where the money was borrowed.

FEB. 26 --

Donald S. Tydings testified he was to be sent from the Atlanta office to New Orleans in the spring of 1949, and wrote to his cousin, then-Sen. Tydings, saying he wasn't getting a "good deal."

Soon after, he said, he was summoned to Washington for a high-level conference on the subject of the transfer. Present at the meeting, he said, were Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder, Assistant Secretary John S. Graham, Internal Revenue Commissioner George Schoeneman, Deputy Commissioner Carroll F. Mealy, ATU head Dwight E. Avis and Sen. Tydings. The upshot of the meeting, the witness said, was a pay increase for him and he wasn't transferred.

CONTROLS -- The question of economic controls came up for consideration before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

FEB. 24 --

In closed hearing the Committee, headed by Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), asked Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Acting Defense Mobilizer Arthur S. Flemming to shed some light on Administration policies on controls and whether the foreign outlook indicated a need for extension of controls.

After the hearing, Capehart said the witnesses were not prepared to discuss legislation or the Administration's stand on specific controls, but would be able to do so in two or three weeks. He said the Committee plans to start hearing non-governmental witnesses on controls March 3.

Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D Va.), a Committee member, said Budget Director Joseph Dodge had told the Committee it was doubtful whether the budget could be balanced in fiscal 1954, which begins July 1. Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey also appeared. He was quoted as saying he sees no need for further controls.

FEB. 25 --

Capehart and 11 other sponsors introduced a bill (S 1081) to allow the President to impose a 90-day freeze on prices, wages and rents in case of an emergency.

This bill was an alternate to S 753 and an amendment to the Defense Production Act. Price, wage and rent controls under the Act expire April 30.

FEB. 26 --

After a closed session with Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson and Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks, Capehart predicted the Eisenhower Administration would accept a proposal to freeze prices, wages, and rents in case of war or other emergency.

FARM LOANS -- The House Banking and Currency Committee Feb. 24 heard testimony on a bill (HR 3065) to authorize government insurance of loans to farmers to improve soil fertility and land conservation. The bill, sponsored by Rep. William C. Cole (R Mo.), would include the farm loans in the FHA program of insuring home repair loans.

J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel for the National Grange, supported the measure. Spokesmen for the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Farmers Union also testified.

STOCKPILES PROBE -- The Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations conducted a hearing Feb. 25 regarding alleged "poor planning" on the part of the General Services Administration

in its management of strategic stockpiles of palm oil, used in manufacture of steel.

Russell Forbes, acting GSA administrator and other officials of the agency, admitted that over 800,000 pounds of the oil had been mistakenly stored in unheated tanks, where it congealed. They said, however, the oil can be melted this summer and moved to federal oil storage "farms."

Committee officials told CQ they will check with GSA on June 1 and see what disposal has been made of the oil before deciding on any further hearings.

REDS IN SCHOOLS -- The House Un-American Activities Committee probe for subversion in schools got underway Feb. 25 with Chairman Harold H. Velde (R Ill.), declaring the unit is concerned with Communist Party "influence upon members of the teaching profession and students."

FEB. 25 --

Robert G. Davis, a Smith College professor, testified he was a member of a Communist Party cell at Harvard University from 1937 to 1939 when he quit. He named 21 persons he said were Reds at that time. Among those he listed was Dorothy W. Douglas, identified as once the wife of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.).

Davis said he believes the Communist Party has "very little influence today" on the teaching profession.

FEB. 26 --

University of Chicago professor Daniel J. Boorstin disclosed he was a member of a Communist cell at Harvard for "less than a year" in 1939. He said the group was active in trying to influence teachers' unions and the American Federation of Teachers.

Although he replied freely to queries about his education and work, Harvard University Physics professor Wendell H. Furry, one of the 21 persons Davis had named as Communists, declined to tell the House probers whether he was ever a member of a Communist cell or if he knew of any Communists in the American Association of Scientific Workers.

Granville Hicks, free lance writer, testified he had been a Communist while he was a counsellor in American Civilization at Harvard in 1938-39, and under questioning, disclosed he had known Furry, who, he said, was then a Communist.

VELDE SUSPENDS AIDE

Chairman Velde said Feb. 20 that an Un-American Activities Committee investigator had been suspended for giving him inaccurate information on Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, wife of Washington Post publisher Eugene Meyer. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 242). Velde said a full investigation of the "regrettable mistake" was under way. He did not name the investigator.

Continued Hearings

INTERNAL SECURITY -- The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee resumed hearings Feb. 24 on alleged subversion in educational institutions. Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said "We have overwhelming evidence that there is a small but

dangerous group of teachers in our public schools and colleges" who form a "network" that "is operated from Moscow through Soviet disciplinary organs in this country."

Dr. William H. Withers, professor of economics at Queens College, N.Y., was the first witness. He testified that "the damage that the Communists do in the classroom is very small compared to what they do outside the classroom," where teachers "exercise important influence" on students.

Two New York school instructors refused to say whether they are or ever were Communists on the grounds of self-incrimination. Both had sworn in 1941 that they were not. They are Elton T. Gustafson, physical instructor at Brooklyn College, and Murray Young, English instructor at Brooklyn College.

STATE DEPT. PROBES -- As the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee continued its investigation of the Voice of America, State Department officials promised "full cooperation" with the group.

FEB. 20 --

Virgil H. Fulling said three fellow workers for the Voice of America -- Harold Berman, Donald Taylor and Robert Goldman -- watered down anti-Communist references in his scripts. Asked by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) if he believed the three were "friendly to the Communist cause," Fulling assented. (In New York, the three men said that Voice records would prove their anti-communism. They asked to testify before the Subcommittee).

Miss Nancy Lenkeith, a "fired" Voice employee, asserted that Troup Matthews, former head of the Voice's French section, had invited her, during her first job interview, to join a "collectivist group" he hoped to establish some day. (In New York, Matthews called the testimony "a tissue of fabrication and vicious falsehood.")

Michael G. Horneffer, another ex-member of the French section, agreed with McCarthy's description of the section's broadcasts as "the voice of international communism."

Defending the transfer of security agent John E. Matson to an outside "beat" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 255), John W. Ford, State Department security director, listed five "misstatements" in Matson's testimony.

After Undersecretary of State Walter Bedell Smith had met with the Subcommittee in closed session, McCarthy said that Smith had promised him full cooperation and had repudiated an order which McCarthy said would have "hamstrung" his investigation.

FEB. 21 --

Donald B. Lourie, Undersecretary of State for Administration, told the Subcommittee in closed session that Matson would be restored to his former job, McCarthy said.

FEB. 23 --

Donald Henderson, former head of the Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1950, was asked at a closed hearing whether he or "Some present Voice of America employees" were

Communists. McCarthy said Henderson refused to answer, pleading possible self-incrimination. Nathaniel Weyl, an admitted ex-Communist, also testified.

FEB. 24 --

After a closed meeting at which the group heard "conflicting" testimony about Communist connections of Voice employees, McCarthy said public hearings would resume Feb. 28 in New York. He also said his Subcommittee would carry out a request by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) for an investigation of the feasibility of using shipboard transmitters for broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain.

McCarthy praised the State Department for suspending Alfred H. Morton, chief of Voice broadcasts and former NBC vice president. The Department said Morton had circulated a memorandum criticizing a Feb. 19 order against using material from Communist sources. (Morton was reinstated, with a reprimand, Feb. 25).

FEB. 25 --

The State Department's selection of Robert W. S. McLeod, administrative assistant to Sen. Bridges, to take charge of loyalty investigations, was a "fine appointment," McCarthy said.

A Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee under Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) decided to study the whole field of U.S. overseas information. It will not duplicate McCarthy's investigation, Hickenlooper said.

TIDELANDS -- Advocates of state ownership of the so-called tidelands concluded their case, and proponents of federal ownership of the submerged off-shore areas began their argument before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 252).

FEB. 20 --

A Columbia University professor, Dr. Harold F. Clark, said development of the offshore resources would progress more rapidly under state rather than federal jurisdiction. He added that possibilities are almost limitless in production of marine plant and animal life to provide food for humans and livestock.

John J. Real, representing West Coast fishing interests, asked that any bill to give the states title to lands beneath the marginal seas be limited to three miles. He recommended that the 10½ mile state seaward boundary claimed by Florida and Texas on the Gulf Coast not be recognized.

FEB. 21 --

Sen. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) predicted approval by the Senate Interior Committee of his bill (S 807) to grant mineral rights in federal lands to states that have no coastal submerged lands.

FEB. 23 --

O.A. Knight, chairman of the CIO's regional development committee, testified that the U.S. is a "have-not" oil nation and opposed giving the states title to the tidelands.

John J. Gunther, legislative representative for Americans for Democratic Action, said he believed "the oil lobby" opposes federal ownership of the disputed lands because it thinks it "can successfully manipulate and intimidate state legislatures and state regulatory bodies."

Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) spoke in support of his proposal to turn over federal revenues from the tidelands to aid for education. Hill's proposal is an amendment to a bill (S 107), introduced by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) which would give the federal government control of all submerged lands, with the states getting 37½ per cent of the revenues from these lands.

Dr. John K. Norton, head of the department of education and administration at Columbia University, urged the Committee to accept the Hill amendment to earmark oil revenues for education after the national emergency. Until then, under the proposal, the funds would be used for defense. J. T. Sanders, legislative counsel for the National Grange, also endorsed the Hill proposal.

Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R Calif.) said under the Hill amendment the money available for education from proven oil reserves off-shore would be less than \$2 million yearly; from potential reserves, about \$55 million yearly. He said that federal aid to education, because it would require billions annually, is something that should not be considered in the tidelands legislation.

FEB. 24 --

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay urged Congress to give the states title to lands only out to their historic boundaries, as provided for in the bill (S J Res 13) introduced by Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) and 39 other Senators.

Secretary of the Navy Robert Anderson concurred with McKay's views. He added that he hoped any legislation approved would deal with both the marginal seas and the continental shelf.

FEB. 25 --

Sen. Anderson told the Committee if legislation were passed to give the states title to the controversial lands, "we would be making a delegation or abdication to a small group of states of the powers and responsibilities of the national government with respect to external affairs" and it would be "of doubtful constitutionality."

Former Solicitor General Philip B. Perlman voiced belief that President Eisenhower had "no adequate knowledge either of the facts or the law" in advocating state ownership of tidelands.

FEB. 26 --

Former Sen. Burton K. Wheeler (D Mont.) contended the western states have as much right to federal lands within their boundaries as coastal states do to offshore lands. But he opposed state ownership of the submerged areas.

HOUSE

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay reiterated the Administration's stand in support of states' ownership legislation before the House Judiciary Committee Feb. 26.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- Paul M. Herzog, chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, told the House Education and Labor Committee Feb. 24 that the non-Communist oath required by the Taft-Hartley law should be replaced "by something more effective," and that some outside tribunal like the Subversive Activities Board should take over the probe of communism in labor groups.

FEB. 25 --

George J. Bott, general counsel of the NLRB, argued for continued separation of his office from the Board since the present set-up "worked effectively and efficiently."

Rep. Graham A. Barden (D N.C.) called some NLRB field employees "little would-be gods" who had "intimidated and insulted" businessmen.

FEB. 26 --

Robert N. Denham, former NLRB general counsel, said Congress should "abolish the agency, and all the jobs in it," then revive it to permit President Eisenhower to pick the kind of staff he wants.

TAFT-IVES SPLIT

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) Feb. 20 offered a bill (S 1026) which would abandon the Taft-Hartley requirement of an 80-day ban on national emergency strikes, and substitute a provision for direct Congressional action should negotiations and mediations in such disputes fail. Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) announced his opposition to repeal of the 80-day injunction provision.

On Feb. 25, Ives offered another bill (S 1075) which would outlaw strikes and lockouts in vital industries for a maximum period of 60 days after the President declared that they would create a national emergency.

STATEHOOD -- "Hawaii is fully qualified for statehood",

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay told the Territories Subcommittee of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Feb. 23. He proposed an amendment to the statehood bill (HR 49) so that the President rather than Congress could determine when Hawaii had met constitutional requirements for admission. He saw "nothing objectionable" in the proposed constitution ratified by Hawaiians in 1950.

Thirteen Representatives, who had served on Committees which visited the Islands in the past, also testified for statehood. Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii) and C. Nils Tavares of the Hawaii Constitution Convention described the areas to be included in the prospective state.

On Feb. 24, Army and Navy representatives supported statehood, as did Frazer A. Bailey, president of the National Federation of American Shipping, and J. T. Sanders, of the National Grange.

Opposing the bill was Rep. John R. Pillion (R N.Y.), who advocated a Constitutional amendment that, in effect, would deny Hawaii a Senate seat until its population increased. He introduced such a bill (H J Res 199) Feb. 23. In a letter, Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) supported Pillion's views, but Rep. George H. Bender (R Ohio) criticized them.

On Feb. 26, the Subcommittee approved a number of minor amendments.

ALASKA STATEHOOD HEARING

Chairman A. L. Miller (R Neb.) of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee said Feb. 23 he had asked Subcommittee Chairman John P. Saylor (R Pa.) to hold hearings on Alaska statehood "at an early date."

On Feb. 25, President Eisenhower told his press conference that Alaska had not yet proved its case for statehood, while Hawaii had.

ALIEN PROPERTY -- A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee

Feb. 20 heard Paul V. Myron, deputy director, Alien Property, testify the Alien Property Office had handed over \$150 million to the War Claims Commission. Sen. Willis Smith (D N.C.) said Congress would be called on one day to pay \$100 million in future claims against the Alien Property Office.

The Subcommittee Feb. 26 heard an official of the Alien Property Office, Thomas H. Creighton, Jr., urge that the government eliminate nearly \$1 billion worth of claims against enemy property seized during World War II.

TREATIES -- Witnesses both for and against a proposed amendment to the President's Constitutional treaty making powers testified Feb. 25 before the Senate Judiciary Committee. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254).

James Watt, Washington manager of the Christian Science Committee on Publications, urged prompt approval of the amendment to prevent the United Nations from overriding basic "individual and religious rights." He said he was "gravely concerned" by action of the UN World Health Organization and cited its regulations calling for "worldwide vaccination of travelers."

Also testifying for the amendment, proposed by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio), was Adin M. Downer, assistant legislative representative of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Will Maslow of the American Jewish Congress opposed the amendment as "blind isolationism," called it an assault on the UN and said it would prevent the U.S. from joining UN probes of racial discrimination in South Africa or slave labor conditions and anti-semitism in Iron Curtain countries.

Irving Ferman, American Civil Liberties Union, denied that the UN covenant on human rights would invade domestic laws on civil liberties, wages and hours and other rights, as some witnesses have contended.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Chairman Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 21 announced formation of a Subcommittee to study the Constitutional aspects of treaties and executive agreements and proposals to limit the use of executive agreements. Its members: Sens. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), Chairman; Wiley, H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), Walter F. George (D Ga.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) and Mike Mansfield (D Mont.).

Wiley also announced Feb. 21 the makeup of three other foreign relations subcommittees. They are (Chairmen listed first):

Treaties and Executive Agreements -- Taft, Wiley, Smith, George, Mansfield.

Anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union -- Taft, William F. Knowland (R Calif.), J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa).

Overseas Information Program -- Bourke B. Hick-enlooper (R Iowa), Wiley, Knowland, Green, Fulbright, Gillette, and Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.).

Feb. 23 Wiley announced a subcommittee to "consider proposed St. Lawrence seaway legislation", composed of Taft, Knowland, George, Green, John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Wiley.

SMALL BUSINESS

The Senate Small Business Committee Feb. 25 named six special subcommittees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 225). They are (Chairmen listed first):

Taxes -- Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), Edward J. Thye (R Minn.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.).

Monopoly -- Andrew F. Schoepel (R Kan.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Ferguson, Russell B. Long (D La.) and Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa).

Military Procurement -- Ferguson, Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.), James H. Duff (R Pa.), Long and Gillette.

Relations of business with government -- Thye, Hendrickson, Tobey, Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.).

Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices -- Duff, Schoepel, Thye, Humphrey and Hunt.

Financing -- Sparkman, Saltonstall, Hendrickson, Duff and Smathers.

WAYS AND MEANS

The House Ways and Means Committee announced Feb. 20 the appointment of two subcommittees. They are (Chairmen listed first):

Social Security -- Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.), Angier L. Goodwin (R Mass.), Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.), Thomas B. Curtis (R Mo.), Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), John Dingell (D Mich.), Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.).

Unemployment Insurance -- Thomas A. Jenkins (R Oh.), Noah M. Mason (R Ill.), Victor A. Knox (R Mich.), James B. Utt (R Calif.), Noble J. Gregory (D Ky.), Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), Herman P. Eberharter (D Pa.).

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) was re-elected Chairman Feb. 24 of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Federal Expenditures. Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) was elected Vice-Chairman.

Other Senate members of the Committee are:

Styles Bridges (R N.H.), Hugh Butler (R Neb.), Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), Walter F. George (D Ga.) and Pat McCarran (D Nev.). (For House members, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 158).

PREPAREDNESS

Senate Armed Services Chairman Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) announced Feb. 26 that the entire 15-man Armed Services Committee will constitute the Preparedness "Subcommittee." (For list of Committee members, see Special Supplement, No. 1-B, p. xv.) Saltonstall said the group would function through special subcommittees, each headed by a different chairman.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed:

Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey, Feb. 20, as U.S. Governor of the International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Allen W. Dulles, Feb. 23, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Lloyd A. Mashburn, Feb. 23, as Undersecretary of Labor.

Samuel Wilder King, Feb. 23, as governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (permanent U.S. representative to the UN), Ernest A. Gross, and James J. Wadsworth, Feb. 23, as U.S. representatives to the second part of the seventh session of the UN.

William Sanders, Feb. 23, as alternate delegate to the UN.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Committees approved the following executive nominations:

Former Gov. Val Peterson of Nebraska, Feb. 26, to be Civil Defense Administrator. (Armed Services Committee).

James H. Douglas, Jr., Feb. 26, to be Undersecretary of the Air Force. (Armed Services Committee).

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower made the following formal nominations which await Senate Committee action:

Former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.), Feb. 25, to be Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

William McNear Rand, Feb. 25, to be Deputy Director for Mutual Security.

COLE NOMINATION

President Eisenhower Feb. 25 nominated former Rep. Albert M. Cole (R Kan.) to be Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Raymond M. Foley, present HHFA head, will stay on until the Senate acts on the Cole nomination.

Cole, 51, represented the First Congressional District of Kansas in the House from 1945 to 1952. He was defeated for re-election in 1952 by Rep. Howard S. Miller (D). Cole was a member of the House Banking and Currency Committee, which has jurisdiction over many housing bills.

Cole opposed the 1949 Housing Act, which was the first large-scale post-war public housing program passed by Congress. He voted for an amendment to delete the low-rent public housing provision in the bill, favored re-committal and voted against final passage of the measure.

He offered an amendment--which was rejected--to strike out of the 1951 Defense Housing Act a provision for federal authority to condemn land and plan housing projects in isolated areas. Cole argued the provision would permit socialistic planning. That same year he introduced a bill to aid disaster-stricken areas by assuring adequate relief under existing housing laws.

A native of Moberly, Mo., Cole received his law degree from the University of Chicago in 1925. From 1941-44 he served as State Senator in Kansas.

Here is Congressional Quarterly's scoreboard showing in percentages how often Cole voted with the majority of his party when it opposed the majority of the Democrats (Party Unity); how often he balloted with the majority of Republicans when they voted the same way as most Democrats (Bipartisan Support); and his frequency in making known his stands on roll-call votes (On The Record):

	Party Unity	Bipartisan Support	On The Record
79th Congress	85%	99%	84%
80th Congress	89	96	90
81st Congress	87	93	95
82nd Congress	92	86	86

CIO OPPOSED

In a telegram Feb. 19 to the President, the CIO protested the then-rumored appointment of Albert M. Cole as head of the HHFA. James G. Thimmes, chairman of the National CIO Housing Committee, called Cole "an outspoken enemy of the housing program."

Alaska Governor

Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay Feb. 24 recommended the appointment of B. Frank Heintzleman as governor of Alaska. The nomination is subject to Senate confirmation. Delegate E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska) said the selection of Heintzleman "will mean a man of experience in matters Alaskan will become the territory's chief executive."

Johnson To Head IIA

Dr. Robert L. Johnson, president of Temple University, Feb. 24 was named acting director of the International Information Service (IIA), the State Department's information program which includes the controversial "Voice of America."

Johnson, 58, said he will study the IIA set-up for a month, and probably will accept the directorship on a permanent basis at the end of that time. He would succeed Dr. Wilson Compton, who resigned as IIA chief last week. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253).

Asked about the Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Investigations Subcommittee probe of the Voice of America, Johnson said Feb. 24, "I'm willing to give Sen. McCarthy the benefit of the doubt. I think he is trying to be helpful and maybe he'll dig up stuff that will be very important to us." (See Voice story, p. 282.)

COOK QUILTS SEC

Donald C. Cook Feb. 24 resigned as chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, leaving the five-member group with two vacancies.

WILEY, GREEN, TO UN

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) Feb. 20 raised the question of whether he and Sen. Theodore F. Green (D R.I.) were still U.S. delegates to the UN, since they were given recess appointments by former President Truman and never confirmed by the Senate. Senate parliamentarians said they are still delegates on a holdover basis.

EXECUTIVE ACTIONS, REPORTS

VOICE OF AMERICA

The U.S. Advisory Commission on Information recommended Feb. 21 the Voice of America and all other psychological warfare programs be placed in a new federal agency of cabinet level. The Voice program, now in the Department of State, is being probed by the Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee. (See pages 282, 285).

The five-member Commission was created in January, 1948. Its recommendations included:

Creation of permanent joint Congressional committee for liaison between Executive and Legislative; domestic release of information concerning the program, a "vigorous" U.S. information offensive, better information on program's effectiveness, more emphasis on mutual activity between the U.S. and other nations, and encouragement and direction of private organizations and individuals to assist the program.

The Advisory Commission is headed by Mark A. May, Director, Yale University Institute of Human Relations. Other members are: Erwin D. Canham, editor, Christian Science Monitor; Philip D. Reed, chairman of the board, General Electric Company; Ben Hibbs, editor, Saturday Evening Post; and Justin Miller, chairman of the board and general counsel, National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters.

ECONOMY ON UPGRADE

The Department of Commerce reported Feb. 24 that in its annual Survey of Current Business that the nation's economy made substantial gains in 1952. It cited increases in federal spending and a drop in inventory accumulations and work stoppages.

The nation's output of goods and services (gross national income) rose five per cent in 1952 to \$346 billion, national income increased 4.7 per cent to \$290.5 billion, and personal income rose 5.5 per cent to \$268.5 billion. State and local governments increased their expenditures by seven per cent, from \$22 billion in 1951 to \$23.5 billion in 1952.

MORE CONTROLS LIFTED

Controls were lifted Feb. 25 from copper, aluminum, cigarettes and most dry groceries, except coffee. This was the fourth removal of price curbs. All controls are slated to expire April 30. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 249).

In the major metals field, OPS Director Joseph H. Freehill announced the retention of controls on steel and nickel only.

ALLOCATIONS TO END

The Office of Defense Mobilization announced Feb. 23 the allocation system for civilian industry will be abandoned June 30. This would end the materials rationing plan for steel, copper and aluminum for civilian production. Flemming said that allocations already in effect will "continue in full force."

MISSOURI BASIN

Creation of a five-member federal commission to direct development of land and water resources in the Missouri Basin was recommended Feb. 20 by the Missouri Basin Survey Commission in a report to President Eisenhower. The 11-member Commission was created by ex-President Truman, on Jan. 3, 1952.

TAX OVERLAP STUDY

A bipartisan commission was created Feb. 26 to draft laws to eliminate "hodgepodge" duplication and waste in taxation and other fields shared by the federal and state governments. (For study of overlapping taxation, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 159-166).

The group was set up at President Eisenhower's suggestion, by several members of Congress and state governors meeting with him at the White House.

DISCUSS STALIN MEETING

President Eisenhower told a news conference Feb. 25 that he would be willing to meet Soviet Premier Stalin at any reasonable place between Washington and Moscow any time he thought it would help world peace.

Mr. Eisenhower said a worthwhile program for peace must contain safeguards against violations.

Stalin had said last Christmas he would favor steps toward a meeting with the new President.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

EQUAL RIGHTS

A constitutional amendment (S J Res 49) to give men and women equal rights was introduced Feb. 25 by Sen. John M. Butler (R Md.). Twenty-three other Senators joined Butler in sponsoring the legislation.

DEPRESSION SIGNS ?

The Federal Reserve Board's action of Feb. 20, in reducing margin requirements on stock market transactions, was criticized the next day by Rep. Wright Patman (D Tex.). Terming the action similar to steps which led to depression in the 1920's, Patman said: "Now, as then, farm prices are spiraling downward. Now, as then, Wall Street is being encouraged to speculate."

FEARS EXCESSIVE SPENDING

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) warned Feb. 21 that "we could destroy our liberty by military and foreign expenditure in time of peace so great that a free economic system cannot survive." He added: "I believe this tremendous government activity under our program is a greater immediate threat than that from Soviet Russia."

REPORTS RED FILMING

Pro-Communists are making a film in New Mexico designed to stir race hatred, Rep. Donald L. Jackson (R Calif.) charged Feb. 26. Jackson, a member of the House Un-American Activities Committee, said the film was being made with assistance from former Hollywood figures who refused to answer questions about alleged Communist activity.

LA FOLLETTE DIES

Ex-Sen. Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (Wis.), 58, took his own life in Washington Feb. 24. He served in the Senate for 21 years from 1925-1946.

He was only 30 when elected to the Senate to succeed his father, "Fighting Bob." He helped manage his father's independent campaign for the Presidency in 1924. During his three and a half terms in the Senate, he worked for a national tax system based on ability to pay.

He was elected in 1934 and 1940 on the Progressive ticket and when that party dissolved in 1946 announced he would enter the Republican primary for Senator. He was defeated in the primary by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

After his defeat he served as a corporation consultant in Washington. The Senate Feb. 25 unanimously adopted a resolution (S Res 85) expressing its regret.

DICKSON DIES

Ex-Rep. Frank Stoddard Dickson (R Ill.), 76, died Feb. 24. He was general counsel of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He served in the House from 1905-1907.

TAFT ON RED TEACHERS

Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio) said Feb. 21 he would not favor dismissing a Communist teacher unless he were sure the teacher was "effectively teaching communism." The GOP Senate floor leader said he upheld the right of Congressional committees to investigate Communists in schools and make public their findings.

Senate Internal Security Chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said Feb. 23 he thought Taft's remarks "rather naive." Jenner's group is conducting such a probe, and he said the hearings will be a "complete answer" to "anything of that kind." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 222; also, see p. 281).

President Eisenhower said Feb. 25 he does not believe Communists should teach in the nation's schools. He commented that they are capable even of "perverting arithmetic" to suit their own doctrines.

COMMITTEE ACTIONS

FIRST STEP FOR HAWAII

The House Interior Committee's Territories Subcommittee Feb. 27 approved the Hawaiian Statehood Bill (HR 49) with 37 amendments, 36 of them technical. The other amendment, approved by a vote of 7-6, would give the President -- rather than Congress -- the duty of approving Hawaii's two-year-old proposed State Constitution.

As approved by the Subcommittee, the bill would give Hawaii two Representatives and, of course, two Senators. Rep. James A. Haley (D Fla.) said he would ask the Interior Committee to consider an amendment to limit Hawaii to one representative.

"Triple-Threat" Senators

Six members of the Senate have served as Representative, Senator and Governor, according to information placed in the Congressional Record Feb. 23 by Sen. Frank Carlson (R Kan.), one of the six. In addition to Carlson, other members having service in all three offices are: Sens. Earle C. Clements (D Ky.), Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.), Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.), Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), and Frank A. Barrett (R Wyo.).

Carlson pointed out that two men having such service also became President. They were Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. President Jackson served as governor of Florida, and Senator and Representative from Tennessee.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL

The Senate Appropriations Committee Feb. 27 voted \$60,000 for the President's Council of Economic Advisors. (See page 280). The House voted Feb. 19 to provide only \$25,000.

FLOOR SPEECHES

Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) proposed Feb. 20 a new method for settling "national emergency" labor disputes. In a floor speech he explained his bill (S 1026) would repeal Taft-Hartley injunction provisions and 80-day "cooling-off" periods. Under the Ives bill, the President would call for a special session of Congress to deal with the "emergency" dispute and act on recommendations of a 30-day fact-finding board.

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) urged the Senate Feb. 20 to increase military shipments to Indo-China, where, he said, activities of Russian officers indicate a new Soviet move is in the making.

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) told the Senate Feb. 20 that declining metal prices had forced the closing of many Western mines. He said 100,000 lead, zinc and other metals miners are unemployed.

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) called on the Senate Feb. 20 to restore House-eliminated funds and provide President Eisenhower with a three-man economic advisory council.

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) Feb. 20 introduced S Res 83 to set up a "bill of rights" for witnesses in Senatorial probes. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) agreed with Morse that hearings procedures could be improved.

SENATE CONDEMNS PERSECUTIONS

The Senate Feb. 27 unanimously approved a resolution (S Res 84) condemning Soviet persecution of Jews and other minorities behind the Iron Curtain. The resolution was introduced by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) on Feb. 25. Approval was by roll-call vote, 70-0. (CQ will chart the individual votes in a later Weekly Report).

By unanimous consent, the Senate added an appeal to the United Nations for "suitable" action to be taken by the UN.

RULES GROUP CALLS TURN ON BILLS, COMMITTEES, RULES

Two recent events illustrating certain powers of the House Rules Committee have created considerable interest in just what these powers are and how they originated. One was the announcement by Rules Committee Chairman Leo E. Allen (R Ill.) that Rep. Daniel A. Reed's (R N.Y.) tax reduction bill would not be considered before May 1 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 251); the other was the elimination by the Rules Committee of "junkets" for members of certain standing committees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 251).

The Rules Committee has jurisdiction over any proposals to make or change House rules; since the size, jurisdiction and privileges of other committees are established by the rules, any resolutions pertaining to these matters must be approved by the Rules Committee. The same would apply to resolutions creating special or select committees.

HOLDS STRONG CONTROL

The Rules Committee has almost complete control over the time and circumstances under which major legislation will be considered. This derives from its authority to consider and report special orders for consideration of bills -- and the type of rule it reports can have great effect on the fate of the legislation.

The Committee is authorized to sit during meetings of the House, to report at any time, and to have its reports pertaining to rules and order of business considered immediately. These privileges can be extremely important, as indicated below.

The House has had a Rules Committee since the first Congress in 1789. It existed first as a select committee, authorized to report a set of rules for the House, and for many years this was its primary function. The powers which have accrued to it have grown up both through changes in the rules, over which the Committee itself has jurisdiction, and through decisions of the Chair which have established precedents. The Speaker of the House was a member of the Committee from 1858 to 1910, and during that period most of the powers of the Rules Committee were firmly established.

An important ruling in 1841 established that only a majority vote was needed to adopt a Rules Committee report relating to rules of the House. This cleared the way for a later practice dating from 1883 of reporting "special orders" which are, in effect, suspensions of the rules in order to give favored legislation a "green light." Ordinary motions to suspend the rules require a two-thirds majority vote. This point was raised many times over the years against special orders reported by the Rules Committee, but succeeding rulings followed the precedent established in 1841.

The Rules Committee became a standing committee of the House in 1880 with power to report at any time (a privilege which had been extended to it as a select committee only on a year-to-year basis). In 1890 its reports pertaining to rules and order of business were given precedence over ordinary business.

Special orders for the consideration of legislation (other than those reported by the Rules Committee) may still be made by asking unanimous consent, or by moving to suspend the rules--but in the first case a single objection can block the move, and in the second, two thirds of those present and voting must approve.

Many items of major legislation are "privileged" under the rules of the House--that is, they may be called up for consideration at any time. This includes revenue measures, such as Reed's tax bill, appropriations bills, veterans' pension bills, and certain matters under the jurisdiction of the Administration, Interior and Insular Affairs, and Public Works Committees. However, if these bills are brought before the House in this fashion, they are subject to virtually unlimited debate and amendment.

Before 1883 it was the practice to bring important bills up under suspension of the rules. Under this procedure, debate is limited to 40 minutes, and amendments are prohibited. But a minority can block passage because it requires a two-thirds vote. After the will of the majority was defeated on a number of occasions under this procedure, the House began the practice of making special orders through adoption of Rules Committee resolutions. Had it not been for the ruling of 1841, mentioned above, the minority might have been able to prevent this by-pass.

While the first special orders were designed to block filibuster by the minority, the practice of using them to give favored bills special consideration gradually developed. In other cases, legislation which did not meet with Rules Committee favor was blocked through inaction. The so-called "21-day rule", designed to get around this latter practice, lasted only two years. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 13).

Rules for consideration may vary from so-called "gag" rules which limit debate sharply and prohibit amendments, to "open" rules which give a great measure of freedom.

SETS DEBATE LIMIT

The rule may provide for consideration of the bill immediately after adoption of the rule-making resolution, or it may provide for consideration on a certain date. It may limit debate to two hours, or place no limit. It may specify the individuals to be in charge of time, or leave assignment to the Speaker. It may provide for consideration of a substitute instead of the original bill. It may prohibit amendments, or provide that amendments may be offered only by members of the committee responsible for the bill; it may specify the amendments to be considered, or it may provide that amendments may be offered only to certain sections of the bill. It may prohibit points of order against a bill or any of its provisions.

Since the Rules Committee can sit and report at any time, it may report additional special orders while a bill is in process of consideration. This device has been resorted to on at least one occasion, when provisions stricken from a bill on points of order were restored by the terms of a Rules Committee resolution.

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congressional quiz

1. Q--What recognition is Congress giving to the ever-increasing number of veterans in our population?

A--Since 1942 more than 500 measures have been passed dealing with veterans or their dependents. Scores of bills have been introduced in the new Congress. The House of Representatives has a standing committee--the Veterans' Affairs Committee--to handle veterans legislation. There are now more than 19 million living veterans.

2. Q--How much is it costing to provide the various benefits and services to veterans?

A--Outgoing President Truman Jan. 9 recommended appropriation of \$4.6 billion for veterans services for fiscal 1954, beginning July 1, 1953. Estimated expenditures for veterans programs in fiscal 1952 were nearly \$6 billion. About \$1.1 billion of this came from trust and working funds; Congressional appropriations provided somewhat less than \$4.9 billion.

3. Q--What is considered the most important piece of veterans legislation passed recently?

A--The 82nd Congress July 4, 1952, passed the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952--the new "GI Bill of Rights"--for Korean veterans. It was patterned after the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and provides for guaranteed home, farm and business loans, and education allowances.

4. Q--What unemployment benefits are open to returning veterans of the Korean fighting?

A--Those who have served during the Korean conflict are entitled to unemployment benefits of up to \$26 a week for 26 weeks, depending on rates established in the various states.

5. Q--What's being done to settle the question of ownership of the so-called tidelands?

A--Both the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and the House Judiciary Committee have held hearings to consider legislation to determine ownership of the off-shore submerged lands. The Senate group studied four bills and one amendment, the House unit weighed some 40 bills. Some Members proposed giving the federal government title to the lands, but proposals to confirm titles in the states have widest support in Congress.

6. Q--How can witnesses before Congressional Committees get away with refusing to answer questions because "it might tend to incriminate" them?

A--The refusal of some witnesses to answer is based on the Fifth Constitutional Amendment which says, "No person shall...be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself." The courts through the years have interpreted this to include out-of-court testimony which might tend to incriminate a witness if he is later brought to trial.

7. Q--Has Congress taken any significant action to show it means business in its economy efforts?

A--The new session's first floor action on a "money bill" produced sharp cuts. The House Feb. 19 passed and sent to the Senate the Second Supplemental Appropriations for Fiscal 1953 after chopping about 60 per cent off the amount requested by ex-President Truman in his final budget message. The measure, as passed by the House, provided for \$925.2 million for fiscal 1953 instead of the \$2.3 billion requested.

8. Q--What are the prospects this year for expanding the social security program, listed by President Eisenhower and Congressional leaders as a legislative must?

A--The House Ways and Means Committee Feb. 20 apparently stymied chances of broadening the program this year when it named a subcommittee to study the whole social security setup. In the opinion of some Members, this step bars action on the program this year.

9. Q--I've heard that a lot of New Zealand beef was shipped into this country to be sold at below market prices. Did this meat have to meet our sanitation standards?

A--Some 59.5 million pounds of frozen beef was shipped here. U.S. government inspectors required two ships to be "reconditioned" but all passed the federal inspection standards prior to entry and none of the meat was ruled unfit for sale.

10. Q--Has there been any investigation to determine if U.S. packers are using the New Zealand beef to crack the price of U.S.-produced beef?

A--The Livestock Subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee held hearings and said the amount of meat was too small to influence the national picture. Average weekly beef consumption in the U.S. is reported to be 400 million pounds. Rep. Allan Oakley Hunter (R Calif.) sent this information on the beef question to his constituents recently.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages for more data: (1) 228; (2 and 3) 230; (4) 233; (5) 252; (7) 248; (8) 252.